THE
North-Carolina Standard.
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
Editor and Proprietor.
FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

Vol. VI. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY JANUARY 23, 1856. No. 18

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—Four Dollars per annum, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

* * Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

PROSPECTUS OF
"THE WESTERN SENTINEL."
A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

SOLICITED BY MANY CITIZENS OF FORSYTH and surrounding Counties, the undersigned proposes to publish, in the town of Winston, North Carolina, a Weekly Newspaper under the above title.

The increasing public interests of our section, and of Western Carolina generally; the enlarged appreciation of the reading public; and the demand for a local journal at the seat of our County government, seem to favor the establishment at Winston of a journal of the character proposed.

The "Sentinel" will be devoted to Morality, Pure Literature, Republican Principles, General Intelligence, and all the interests of the people. It will be the aim of the publisher to render it a repository of pleasing and profitable reading, a faithful record of events, and an agreeable companion to the Home Circle.

In matters of public policy, both National and State, it will yield an unwavering support to Democratic measures, and a zealous advocacy of the Democratic cause; sustaining to the height of its ability the principles of the Baltimore Democratic platform of 1852, as agreed upon by the Party, and sanctioned by a large majority of the American People.

Against the recently organized "Know Nothing," or "Native American" movement, the *Sentinel* will take decided and unequivocal ground; regarding the creation of a religious test as qualification for public office, at variance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, opposed to every principle of Republicanism, and worthy only the ignorance and intolerance of a darker age. Acting from a firm conviction that honesty, capability, and fidelity to the Constitution, (aside from political principle,) are sufficient requisites in candidates for office under a Republican form of government, we shall oppose any organization, whether secret or open, that seeks to create a barrier between the native and adopted citizen, or to deprive either of the rights and privileges enjoyed under the Constitution and Laws, as they stand. In short, our position and sentiment upon this subject will be: Principles—not birth-place; Measures—not men.

The paper will be devotedly attached to the Union of the States, while maintaining a jealous guardianship of their individual rights: advocating as the only guarantee of the perpetuity of the Union, a strict and faithful adherence, under all circumstances, to the Federal Constitution.

With the increased mail facilities afforded by the completion of the North Carolina Railroad, and the advantages of a daily arrival, the *Sentinel* will contain the latest and most reliable intelligence.

Especial care and attention will be bestowed upon the Editorial Department; and with the assistance of intelligent correspondents, it is hoped that the original portion of the publication may form a pleasing and attractive feature.

While the tone of the "Sentinel" upon all subjects, will be fearless and independen , its columns will be entirely free from the low slang and billingsgate rhetoric so conspicuous in some of the political journals of the day.

The first number will be issued in the month of April next.

The "Sentinel" will be printed weekly, from new type, on a large sheet, at the price of Two Dollars per year, in advance; two dollars and a half after six months, or three dollars after the close of the subscription year. To any one procuring ten subscribers, and paying the cash in advance, the paper will be furnished one year, gratis.

F. E. BONER.
December 16, 1855. 9—

SUNDRIES.

WE HAVE IN STORE, AND WILL SELL AT lowest market rates:—
3000 Sacks Jeffrey & Dacey L. B. Salt,
1000 do G. A. do.
100 bbls. Refined Crushed Sugar.
100 do Coffee do.
50 hf. boxes Loaf do.
200 bags Rio Coffee.
500 boxes Pale Soap.
250 do Brown do.
100 do Chemical Olive Soap.
250 bbls. N. C. Gross Herrings.
250 do Cut do.
Brooms, baskets, wrapping papers, twine, sugar boxes, yeast powders, olive oil, chocolate, candles, mould, adamantine, and sperm, together with all articles found in a wholesale grocery.

A. M. McPHEETERS & CO.
6 Roanoke Square,
Norfolk, Va.

☞ Particular attention given to sales of flour and N. C. produce generally. Orders for lime, guano, &c., filled at lowest prices.
Dec. 15, 1855. 8—

M. J. MOORE,
FORMERLY OF STOKES CO. N. C.,

WITH ANSPACH, REED & CO., PHILADELPHIA, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, will attend promptly and strictly to all orders intrusted to him.
Philadelphia, Dec. 15, 1855. 8—3m.

PIANOS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—THE MODEL PIANO.—IN THIS AGE OF IMPROVEMENT, when model farms, ships, carriages and the like are in vogue, E. P. Nash has given direction to the manufacture of a Model Piano, in which all the essentials of the most costly instruments are combined, for the moderate sum of three hundred and sixty dollars. Its richness of tone, simplicity and beauty of design, style of finish, size, &c., all unite to render it perfectly unique. It is so constructed as to be used in any portion of a room with equal advantage to the eye and ear.

We have now on hand about forty Pianos, nearly all differing in style, finish and price, which we will sell on as good terms in Petersburg as can be had at the North, South, East or West, and every Instrument warranted.

E. P. NASH,
Piano Forte Dealter, Va.
Dec. 15, 1855. 8—

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL WILL commence on Tuesday the 22d day of January, 1856. Terms:—Classical Department, $21; English, $17. Payment any time during the session.

HAZELL NORWOOD, Principal.
Dec. 11, 1855. 1104—w6w.

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

WITH THE VIEW OF EXTENDING THE CIRculation of the RICHMOND ENQUIRER in the Southern States, the Proprietors have commenced the issue of a *WEEKLY PAPER*, which contains all the reading matter of the Daily and Semi-Weekly editions.

We need say nothing of the political character of the RICHMOND ENQUIRER, which is now what it was a half century ago. We may state that it is the purpose of the Editors to devote all their energies to the discussion of the issues which Know Nothingism has brought before the country.

TERMS.

Daily Paper,	per annum,	$7
Semi-Weekly,	"	5
Weekly,	"	2
TO CLUBS.		
For six copies of the Daily,	"	35
For six copies of the Semi-Weekly,	"	25
For six copies of the Weekly,	"	10
For fifteen copies of the Weekly,	"	25

Address
RITCHIE, PRYOR & DUNNAVANT,
Richmond, Va
June 20, 1855. 1080—w3w.

Great Mail Route from Hillsborough to the North, by the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad.

UNDER THE SCHEDULE RECENTLY ADOPTED on the North Carolina Rail Road, passengers can go North without detention at Raleigh or elsewhere.

On the arrival at Raleigh of the train from the west, the conductor of the Road will be in attendance to take charge of the baggage and check it to Baltimore or Washington City, whilst the passengers will be allowed an hour and a half to get breakfast and refresh themselves.

They will be conveyed to and from the Hotels in omnibuses *free of charge*.

Leaving Raleigh at 15 minutes before 7, they will reach Weldon in abundant time for all the day trains going North and South.

By this route the passengers will be at no trouble or expense about his baggage, as the conductor of this Road will take charge of, and give a check [illegible] N. C. Railroad depot.

Through Tickets from Weldon to New York, by Petersburg or Portsmouth, $12.

L. O'B. BRANCH, *Prest.*
Raleigh, April 28, 1855. 45—tf.
☞ Register, Hillsborough Recorder and Greensborough Patriot copy 1 month.

SALES OF LAND, NEGROES, &c.—WILL BE sold on Wednesday, the 23d day of January next on the Plantation of the late Edward B. Dudley, about five miles from Jacksonville, in Onslow County, the Plantation containing about 4000 acres of land, of which 2000 acres are cleared, and under fence, and in fine order for planting, and the rest are woodlands. This well known plantation is one of the most valuable in Eastern N. Carolina, and offers a rare opportunity to persons wishing to purchase lands. It is situated on New River, about 25 miles from the Ocean, with free and ready access to the markets of New Berne, and Wilmington. There are three good landings on the Plantation, at which vessels of a small size may load. There are on the Plantation an excellent two story dwelling house and all proper out-houses, Overseers house, cabins to accommodate 200 negroes, two large barns, a steam saw mill, in fine order, with a thrasher, cotton gin, and Grist mill attached. All the said buildings being in excellent repair. At the same time and place will be sold 35 valuable slaves, all the corn, (about 7,000 bushels,) fodder and peas, &c.; 14 mules, 20 horses, about 300 hogs, about 150 sheep, about 100 head of cattle and the plantation stock and farming utensils.

Terms of sale—for the Plantation 3,000 cash and the ballance at one, two and three years credit with interest from sale—for the other property all sums under $100 cash; all sums over $100 and under $200, six months credit; all sums over $200, six and twelve months credit. For the deferred payments, notes with approved securities will be required in all cases, bearing interest from date.

Mr. Robert Dudley, who resides on the plantation, will give any information in regard to it, and will show it to any one desirous of purchasing, or by applying to the subscribers at Wilmington, N. C, any information will be given.

C. H. DUDLEY,
WM. H. DUDLEY.
Dec. 24, 1855. 11—tf.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—ASHE COUNTY.—Zachariah Osborne vs. Hardin Cox and James M. Gentry.

Whereas, Zach. Osborne has filed his bill of complaint against Hardin Cox and James M. Gentry in the Court of Equity for said County; and upon affidavit made before me that the sard Hardin Cox is a non-resident of this State; this is therefore to notify the said Hardin Cox, wherever he may be, to be and appear at the next term of our said Court of Equity to be held for the County of Ashe, at the Courthouse in Jefferson, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said bill, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* as to him and a decree made accordingly.

Witness, my hand this 22d Dec. A. D. 1855.
GEO. BOWER, C. M. E.
Dec. 22d, 1855. 1006—w6w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WAYNE COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1855. Jesse Benton and others *vs.* Joel Johnson and wife Sally. Petition for Partition of Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Joel Johnson and wife Sally, are non-residents of the State; it is, therefore, ordered by the court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendants to be and appear before the justices of the court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county at the court house in Goldsboro', on the third Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *exparte* as to them.

Witness: Benjamin Aycock, Clerk of our said Court, at office the third Monday in November, A. D. 1855
BENJ. AYCOCK, Clerk.
January 1, 1856. 1106—6w.

FOR HIRE.—I HAVE FOR HIRE ONE GOOD Cook, one waiting Maid or nurse, one girl suitable for general work, and two smart, active boys. I prefer to hire them out privately

WM. R. RICHARDSON,
At W. H. & R. S. Tucker's.
January 1, 1856. 12—w&swtf.

TAR RIVER MALE ACADEMY.
GRANVILLE CO., N. C.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS SCHOOL WILL BE resumed on Monday the 7th day of January, 1856, under the management of Mr. James Campbell, a graduate of the University of North Carolina.

Board $6 per month. Tuition as heretofore.

For particulars address the Principal, either of the Trustees, or the Secretary.

TRUSTEES.
DR. J. A. RUSSELL, LEWIS P. ALLEN,
WM. CLEMENT, JAS. COZART,
ALLEN WALLER.
C. W. ALLEN, Secretary.
Tar River P. O., N. C., Dec. 22, '55. 11—6tpd.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS having, at the last term of the County Court of New Hanover County, qualified as executors of the last will of E. B. Dudley, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to his estate to make immediate payment, and to all those having claims against the same, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred of a recovery.

C. H. DUDLEY, } Ex'rs.
W. H. DUDLEY, }
Dec 24, 1855. 11—td.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH CAROlina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 9th inst. the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:
J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh.
Henry D. Turner, do.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
James F. Jordan, do.
James M. Towles. do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
Geo A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.'
Joseph White, Anson County.
Josh. Boner, Salem,
A T. Summy, Asheville.

OFFCERS OF THE COMPANY
J. B. G. Roulhac, *President.*
H. D. Turner, *Vice President.*
John C. Patridge, *Secretary.*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*
John R. Williams, }
T. H. Selby, } *Executive Committee.*
C. W. D. Hutchings, }

This Company has been in successful operation over 9 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in Country risks; and its present capital is Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, *Sec'y.*
Raleigh, June 12, 1855. 58—

First Premium Blank Books.
JNO. B. EGE,
(Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va., next to Pannill & Sons.)

HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, OF HIS OWN MANufacture, and makes to order all sizes, styles and prices of Ledgers, Journals, Blotters, Cash, Railroad, Bank books, &c., &c.

Neatly ruled to any pattern, having an improved ruling machine; and having obtained the *first prize* at the Fair of the Union Agricultural Society of Virginia and North Carolina, would solicit a continuance of the generous patronage heretofore extended to him.

Call and examine.
☞ Northern prices.
Petersburg, March 2, 1855. 30—tf.

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and hackers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of their tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C. W & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

L. & W. B. WHITFIELD.
January 9, 1855. 14—

GENTS. FURNISHING GOODS.—JUST OPENED, 10 dozen DeJoinville Ties, fancy and plain; 30 dozen English Cotton ½ Hose; 10 dozen grey mixed Merino; 12 dozen superior Silk; 12 dozen Kid Gloves, &c.
E. L. HARDING.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass.
JAMES M. POOL, Ticket Agent.
Raleigh, January 5 1854.

LEATHER FOR SPRING TRADE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.

F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

WINNIE AND I.—THE NEW PURCHASE, OR early years in the far West, by Robt. Carlton, Esq.
Klosterheim, by DeQuincey.
Song of Hiawatha, by Longfellow.
Hoary Head and McDonner, by Abbott.
Strabo, by Hamilton & Falconer.
Memoirs of Catherine, of Russia, and Her Successors.
Teverino, by George Sand.
Glenwood; Or, The Parish Boy.
Representative Women: From Eve the Wife of the first, to Mary the Mother of the second Adam, by Baldwin.
Memoirs of Henry the Eighth, of England, and his six Wives, by Herbert.
The Planter's Victim; Or, Incidents of American Slavery, with illustrations.
The Match-Girl; Or, Life Scenes as They Are, with illustrations.
Walker's Manly Exercises: Containing Rowing, Sailing, Riding, Driving, Racing, Hunting and Shooting, illustrated.
Gray's Elegy, illustrated.
Lives of the Queen's of England of the house of Hanover, by Dr. D. Doran.
Memoirs of Dr. Sampson, late President of The Union Theological Seminary.
Wheeler's History of North Carolina, illustrated.

For sale by
H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book-Store.
Raleigh, Dec. 1, 1855. 3—

NEW BOOKS.

CHRISTIAN THEISM, BY R. A. THOMPSON.
Memoir of Seargent S. Prentiss.
A Visit to the Camp before Sebastopol.
The Iroquois, by Minnie Myrtle.
Thrice Married.
Schaff's America.
American Rejected Addresses.
Richard the Fearless.
Juno Clifford.

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1855. 104—

One Price Jewelry Store.
MYERS & JANKE,
DEALERS IN
Fine Watches, Jewelry, Spectacles,
SILVER WARE, &c.
NO. 75½, MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA.
Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired.
October 4, 1855. 81—1y

NOTICE.—SOMETHING NEW IN THE WAY OF India Rubber Crying Doll Babies—assorted sizes. Call soon if you would like to see them, at the
N. C. BOOK-STORE.
Raleigh, July 17, 1855. 78—

FALL AND WINTER GOODS FOR 1855.

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING to his friends and customers, that his FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS are now ready for examination. He deems it unnecessary and uncalled for, to speak of the amount of his Fall purchase, his stock will speak for itself. As to prices it is generally understood, all right *down*, down, DOWN to the lowest figure. He invites one and all (no respector of persons,) to call, and the goods will be shown with a good will and free of charge.

H. L. EVANS,
One door above R. Smith's corner.
Raleigh, Sept. 29, 1855. 90—

DR. SPRING'S NEW WORK.—THE CONTRAST between good and bad men. By Gardner Spring, D. D. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
October 16, 1855 94—

JOHNSTON'S CHEMISTRY OF COMMON LIFE.—Just received a large supply of this truly valuable work.
W. L. POMEROY.
October 16, 1855. 94—

WILLIAM LEA,
Late of the firms of
Wills, Lea & Brownley and Lea & Brownley,
PRODUCE AND GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Will give special attention to the sale of
Cotton, Tobacco, Flour, Grain, &c.
At the Old Stand, one door above Powell's Hotel,
SYCAMORE ST., PETERSBURG, VA.
April 2, 1854. 39—

LIST OF NEW BOOKS, NOW READY.

I. ALFRED TENNYSON—Maud and other Poems, 50 cents.
II. CHARLES READE—Peg Woffington, a Novel, 75 cents.
CHRISTIE JOHNSTONE, a Novel, 75 cents
CLOUDS AND SUNSHINE, 75 cents.
III. WILLIAM HOWITT—Land, Labor and Gold, 2 vols. 16mo., $2.
A BOY'S ADVENTURES IN THE WILDS OF AUSTRALIA, with Illustrations, 75 cents.
IV. THOMAS DE QUINCEY—The Note Book, 75 cts.
V. CHARLES KINGSLEY—The Voyages and Adventures of Aymas Leigh. $1,25.
GLAUCUS, OR THE WONDERS OF THE SHORE, 50 cents.
VI. LIEUT. ARNOLD, (son of Dr. Arnold, of Rugby)—Oakfield, a Novel, $1.

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Oct. 26, 1855. 97—

PROSPECTUS OF THE.
North Carolina Christian Advocate.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ANNUAL CONFERENCE of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, having determined to issue a weekly paper bearing the above name, the subscribers are authorized to issue this prospectus.

It is intended to publish a *family newspaper*, which, while it shall be religious in tone and sentiment, and maintain the doctrines and usages of the Methodist Church, shall be devoted to *all the interests of North Carolina*, and furnish intelligence for every class of readers.

In *size* and *appearance* the new periodical is to be equal to any of our church papers, while it will surpass them as in adaptedness to the wants of our people. The entire insufficiency of the existing "Advocates" to the necessity of our position, forces us to the publication of our own paper; and we confidently expect the hearty co-operation of the members of our church in all parts of the State and Conference, and hope to make the paper so interesting and instructive as to attract patronage from the public generally.

The "Advocate" will be published at $1 50 a year, and the first number will be issued as early as practicable after the next session of our Conference. It is believed that the publication will be commenced on the 1st of January, 1856. It is desirable that as large a subscription as possible be obtained before the Conference, and the ministers and all others interested in the enterprise are respectfully urged to secure and forward the names and address of subscribers, particular attention being paid to correctness in writing the names of persons, post offices and counties. Those who may have no opportunity of subscribing through the agency of our ministers, may write directly to Rev. Wm. E. Pell, Fayetteville, N. C. The payment will be expected upon the issue of the first number.

The location of the publishing office will be determined at the session of the Conference.

WILLIAM E. PELL, }
WILLIAM CARTER, }
RUFUS T. HEFLIN, } *Committee.*
N. H. D. WILSON, }
WM. BARRINGER, }
August [illegible], 1855. 78

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.

Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.

Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.

Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.

Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.

D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

PANAMA IN 1855.—AN ACCOUNT OF THE PANAMA Railroad, of the Cities of Panama and Aspinwall, with Sketches of Life and character on the Isthmus. By Robert Tomes. With Illustrations, 16mo muslin.

The writer of this volume accompained an invited party from New York to assist at the opening of the Panama Railroad. He has given a full and interesting account of that great industrial enterprise from its inception to its completion, with a graphic and instructive description of the romantic country, whose eastern and western shores are connected by the iron bands of the railroad. The sketches of a tropical climate, of the curious natural history of the Isthmus, and its peculiar social customs and habits, which are presented by the author in a style of unflagging animation and gayety, make his work one of the most attractive books of travel ever issued from the American press. The illustrations are from drawings made on the spot.

NOW READY,
SYDNEY SMITH'S LIFE AND LETTERS.

A Memoir of Reverend Sydney Smith By his Daughter, Lady Holland. With a Selection from his Letters, edited by Mrs. Austin 2 vols. 12mo., muslin.

* * The work now issued comprises an inartificial memoir of Sydney Smith, giving a brief and unpretending narrative of his life, but liberally spiced with specimens of his good sayings and a limited selection from his correspondence, consisting almost entirely of letters written in the abandon of friendship to a few of his intimate associates.

For Sale By
H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.
Raleigh Sept. 1855. 82—

THE LIFE OF A GREAT ORATOR.
Second Supply Now at Hand.

THE LIFE OF S. S. PRENTISS. Edited by his Brother, 2 vols. 12mo. $2 50.

"Next to Patrick Henry, S. S. Prentiss was the greatest natural orator that has appeared in this country. * * * * Dazling wit, keen sarcasm, apt illustrations, and brilliant figures of speech, poured in profusion from his lips—borne on a torrent of feeling which irresistibly carried away whatever audience he addressed. His habits were convivial; he was a prince of good-fellowship, full of fun and anecdote, and no one ever exceeded him in the grace with which he told a story." *Buffalo Com.*

"S. S. Prentiss is one of the most brilliant names which adorn our annals. * * *. The work is a valuable contribution to American literature, and its contents most strongly interest every admirer of true genius and genuine eloquence." *Troy Times.*

"His public career was a brilliant one. As a lawyer he was second to none of his profession in the Southwest, or, if success be the test of merit, in the land." *Christian Mirror.*

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1865. 104—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—PITT County.—Thomas Little vs Churchill Perkins, David L. Perkins and David Jordan, original bill in Equity.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that David Jordan, one of the defendants in this case, is not a resident of the State of North-Carolina; it is ordered by the Court that publication be made, for six successive weeks, in the North-Carolina Standard, for the said David Jordan to make his personal appearance at the next term of this court, to be holden on the first Monday in March next, or judgment will be taken *pro confesso* as to him, and heard accordingly.

Witness Goold Hoyt, Clerk and Master in Equity for Pitt County. GOOLD HOYT, C. M. E.
Jan. 2, 1856. 1106—6t.

R. DOBBIN,
Boot and Shoe Maker,

HAS REMOVED HIS SHOP TO THE HOUSE FORmerly occupied by Mrs. Hardie as a confectionary, on Fayetteville street, opposite the Market House, where he is now prepared to execute all orders in his line of business. He has on hand a stock of excellent leather, and will warrant all work done by him. He returns his thanks for past favors, and will endeavor to merit a continuance of them.

☞ Remember the old stand of Mrs. Hardie.
Raleigh, Jan. 7, 1856. 8—tf.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
RALEIGH MARBLE WORKS
Near the corner of Hargett and Wilmington Sts.

All orders for Monuments, Head Stones or ornamental sculpture, of any description, promptly attended to and executed in the best style, at moderate charges.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM his friends and the public in general, that he is now opening a shop where he intends carrying on his business in all its various branches, and he will manufacture from the *best Italian and American* Marble, and in the neatest and most approved style of finish.

N. B. All orders from a distance faithfully and punctually attended to. Address

THOMAS GRIER,
Raleigh, N. C.
November 16, 1855. 1100—1y.
☞ Register copy.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WAKE COUNTY. In Equity. In the matter of Mary T. Mabry and others.

Pursuant to an order made at Fall Term, 1858, of the Court of Equity for the County of Wake, in the above entitled cause, the undersigned, Clerk and Master, will proceed to sell at the Court House door in the city of Raleigh, on the 18th February, 1856, being the Monday of Wake County Court, the lands in the pleadings mentioned, to wit: A certain tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in Wake county, on the waters of Fall Creek, lately the estate of Rebecca Rogers, dec'd, embracing about 140 acres, adjoining the lands of John Honeycutt, Talbot Ligon and others.

Terms of Sale: Fifty dollars of purchase-money to be paid in cash on the day of sale; a credit of nine months will be given to purchasers upon their giving bond with approved security.

ED. G. HAYWOOD, C. & M. E.
January 5, 1856. 13—td.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A SAFE INVESTMENT IN THE PURCHASE OF MOST VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—I shall sell, at public auction on the premises, at 11 o'clock, A. M., February 1st, 1856, my Estate in the county of Chesterfield, called Wakefield, within 1½ miles from the city of Petersburg. It contains 502 acres, and has been divided into lots from 4 to 100 acres, and will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers.—Two hundred and fifty acres are well wooded. The remainder is in a high state of cultivation, each acre having received 60 bushels Ashes, 50 bushels Lime, and 50 loads Manure, and the soil is susceptible of the greatest fertility.

The improvements are on the most liberal scale, and all in complete repair. The farm is enclosed by a strong and substantial plank fence. The residence is beautifully located, containing nine rooms, arranged very conveniently, and lately painted. A large double Kitchen, Smoke House and Dairy are attached. There are two large Barns, one new 60 by 30 feet, with four floors, a spacious and well ventilated Stable, a Carriage house, two new Cribs, Corn house, three new frame houses, with brick chimneys, for Negroes, each containing 4 rooms.

A young Orchard of choice Fruit Trees, now bearing. A plat of the Estate may be seen at the office of T. Branch & Sons.

Terms.—A credit of 3, 6, 9, and 12 months will be given, equal instalments, for well endorsed negotiable notes, title withheld until last payment is made.

ROBERT DUNN.
THOS. BRANCH & SONS, Auct'rs.,
Petersburg, Va.
Jan. 1, 1856. 13—swtd.

NOTICE.

BEING ABOUT TO LEAVE THE STATE, I HAVE, for the purpose of collecting what is due me, and of arranging my business, appointed Edward Cantwell, Raleigh, my attorney, trustee, and general agent.

The Oil Mills, Land and Machinery, and my former Residence in this City, heretofore advertised, are still for sale or rent, upon reasonable terms. Persons willing to purchase are invited to call upon my attorney, and examine the property.

WM. J. CLARKE.
Jan. 5, 1856. 13—tf.

PIANO FOR SALE.—A FINE ROSEWOOD PIano, 6 octave, for sale. Apply to the Editors of the Standard.
Jan. 7, 1856. 8—tf.

ENGINEERING.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for TEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND
Machinery of Every Description.

Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.

Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.

☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.

HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

THE HANNAH MORE ACADEMY.
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

Principals: Miss C. and I. Grimshaw and A. H. Grimshaw, A. M., M. D.

THIS INSTITUTION HAS BEEN IN SUCCESSFUL operation more than eleven years. The course of Instruction is thorough. The study of French forms part of the daily routine of study. The house is new, commodious, and cheerful: it is heated throughout. The sessions commence on the 1st of Febuary and 1st of September.

Terms: For Boarding and Instruction, including French, pupils under thirteen years of age, $70,00, second class, $80,00 and Senior Department, $100,00 per session of five months.

References: Rright Rev. A. Lee, D. D. Rev. H. V. D. Johns, D. D. Baltimore; Hon. Jno. M. Clayton, Delaware; P. V. Daniel, Jr. Esq J. R. Anderson Esq., Tredegar Iron Works; E. Wortham & Co., Richmond, Va; Rev. Mr. Gibson, Petersburg, Va; Governor Bragg, Hon. Wm A. Graham, W. H. Tucker, Esq., Hon. G. E. Badger, Raleigh N. C.
Febuary 1st, 1855. 22—1y.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FROM AND after the 30th January, all dues to this Road for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods as the case may be.

This arrangement will afford great advantages to our customers by superseding the necessity of their employing more than one forwarding agent between New York and Raleigh, and having their goods or produce subjected to only one handling.

Agents cannot violate the above rule without subjecting themselves to removal.

The greatest care will continue to be taken by the officers and agents of the Company in every department of its business to accommodate the public and promote the interests of its customers.

Whilst the Western merchants are going North a passenger train will leave Raleigh in the afternoon, on the arrival of the train from the West on the N. C. Road, due notice of which will be given.

By order of the Board of Directors,
L. O'B. BRANCH, *President.*

As the Company has two Depots in Raleigh, merchants ordering goods to go up the N. C. Road are requested to have them distinctly marked so that their destination may be known, and they may be loaded to the through Depot from Petersburg or Portsmouth.
Raleigh, Jan. 17, 1855. 16—tf.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.

At the last annual Meeting the following officers were reelected.

JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.

DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, [illegible] McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin; James Brown; Joshua Tayloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.

All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER has for sale some eight hundred acres of land, in Wake County, lying near the Central Railroad.—These lands are covered with oak and pine growth, and are suitable for turpentine-getting, for farming, and for a steam saw-mill. It is *all woodland.* There are two settlements on it, with small lots. It is also well watered.

I will sell it on accommodating terms, both as to price and time.

W. G. STRICKLAND.
[illegible] 99—

Superior French Cass. Pants!

OUR ASSORTMENT IN FINE BLACK AND FANCY Cass. Pants is much better than usual. We have endeavored to select such styles of Fancy Cass. as we think will please those who desire something neat and genteel.
E. L. HARDING.

NEW STOCK!

DURING FAIR WEEK OUR SALES WERE large, and in consequence stock greatly reduced, so much so that we have had great difficulty in fitting our customers with such styles of garments as were wanted.

The difficulty is now obviated, for we received yesterday, from our Manufactory, quite a large invoice, comprising all the new and handsome styles recently opened in New York City. We have now just the sizes to make our stock complete.

E. L. HARDING.
November 2, 1855. 99—

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
Wilmington, N. C.

WILL give his personal attention to business intrusted to his care, and shippers may rely on having prompt returns.

Liberal advances made on consignments for sale in this market, or for shipment to Northern Ports.
March 9, 1855. 31—1y.

LIVERY STABLE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE PLEASED TO INFORM THEIR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC generally that they have recently bought the *Livery Stables* formerly owned by J. Nixon, Esq., near the Market House, where they will keep on hand well broke and tractable horses, carriages and buggies, with good trusty drivers, for the accommodation of those who may wish to travel. Horses, also, boarded by the day or month. Their prices will be in accordance with the times. All possible pains will be taken to give general satisfaction to those who may patronize their establishment.

L. T. CLAYTON,
I. BECKWITH.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1855. 88—tf.

ARKANSAS, DALLAS COUNTY.

I OFFER FOR SALE 1780 ACRES OF LAND east of and adjoining the Ouachita river, consisting of upland and bottom—the former fair, the latter first rate, producing, under good cultivation, from sixty to eighty bushels of corn per acre, and from twelve hundred to two thousand pounds of cotton—upwards of four hundred acres cleared, with gin-house, orchard and houses for sixty negroes. It is healthy, well watered, and convenient to navigation. It is adapted to stock, being adjacent to forty thousand acres or more of wild or cane land, affording a lasting range for horses, cattle and hogs. In 1844, I bought this tract as the most desirable east of the Ouachita; nor is there any other, on the same side of the river, on which I would live: yet, on inferior land to my upland, there are planters from North Carolina making from six to nine bales to the hand—names can be given, if necessary. My price is $6,000 cash, or on time, with ten per cent. interest. Corn and provender and stock may be purchased with the place.

HAWES H. COLEMAN,
Cachemasso P. O.
Nov. 12, 1855. 4—tf.

FOR RENT.—THE DWELLING-HOUSE AND lot, in the City of Raleigh, formerly occupied by Mrs. Mary E. Harrison. The house contains six good and spacious rooms, and the lot a fraction over an acre of ground. This residence is situated in a retired and pleasant portion of the City, and will no doubt be found an agreeable one to any who may wish to rent. Possession given the 1st January, 1856. Apply for terms to W. W. Holden.
Nov. 30, 1856. 3—tf.

Thomas White, P. R. Davis, W. H. Hardee
WHITE, DAVIS & HARDEE,
General Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Guano,
PETERSBURG, VA.
Sept. 20, 1855.

THE LAND OF GOLD, BY A NORTH CAROLINIAN.—Price reduced to 75 cents. This book will be sent by mail, free of postage, on the receipt of 90 cents. For sale by H. D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Sept. 15, 1855.

ISAAC PROCTOR, [illegible] cessor to Oliver & Preston, [illegible] to his patrons [illegible] Northern cities, and that he [illegible] Winter supplies of Cloths, [illegible] Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.

He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite [illegible] Office,

Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other [illegible] of various goods.
Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres prises, plain and fancy.
Superfine Simoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.
Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.
Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.
Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.
Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.

Furnishing Goods—A complete assortment, consisting part of
Superfine plain and fancy dress Shirts.
" 3-ply Collars, large variety.
" Canton Flannel, bleached Drill.
Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers.
Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery.
Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy.
Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties.
Stocks, black, white and fancy, with and without ties.
Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, &c.

In fact everything necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit.

With sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he hopes, by strict attention to their wants, and a determintion to please, to merit its continuance.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same care and attention as though sold by himself.

The latest Paris and London fashions just received.

Cutting and repairing done promptly at all times.

He will remind those indebted, six months time is allowed to punctual customers. Those in arrears longer than the above time will please call and close their accounts, either by cash or note, and oblige ISAAC PROCTOR.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 97—

NOT DEAD!
THE "LIVE GIRAFFE" AGAIN!
A New Era about to Dawn on North-Carolina.

At the constant and earnest solicitation of nearly every body, but especially the old acquaintances of "ye Animal," we have been induced to promise, if "*provender*" enough can be secured, to trot that beast out again to the gaze of all mankind, and the universal admiration of womankind, during the first week in January, 1856.

"The Live Giraffe," while it was a neutral paper, while it grazed in its own green pasturage, played with the *girls*, and joked with the boys, was the most popular sheet, *animate* or *inanimate*, that ever issued from a Southern press and had it been content to have lived in its own native sphere, it would now have been the "Brother Jonathan" of the South. Such a result cannot but be evident to any thinking man; it was indeed, on the high road to fame and a most enviable distinction. But becoming fat, in an unlucky moment, like the man who had grown "*rich enough to ride an ass,*" and had, therefore, gotten above his fellows, the "Animal" leaped the *bars* of its accustomed field, and the next thing we heard of him, he, like a man turned politician from preacher, was pining for the good things of life, and no doubt, like the silly lamb of old that eluded the sight of the shepherd, and got into the thick woods which, was found to be infested with wolves, he wished himself back in his old range. But the bars had been put another rail higher and he couldn't get back; besides, he had grown so fat that he could not jump.

It is said that bought wisdom is the best in the world, if it dont cost too much. A mighty true saying; one in which there is more of truth than poetry or romance, and in view of this old saying and the Animal's experience, his old friends need have little fear that he will at any time hereafter cut the same caper again. He'll kick any man that would intimate such a thing.

The Live Giraffe will then be neutral. It will be devoted *to fun, to the news, and literature.* It will be made the vehicle of publishing many a thought to the world; funny, grave and instructive, that would have wasted itself on the air "as summer roses do," but for its columns; it will seek every opportunity to turn grave and uninteresting matters into pleasant and agreeable incidents; upset all ill-natured humanity it meets with and mould it anew; expose all rascality wherever found, whether in Church or State—(that's promising a great deal,) or in the social circle, and keep a strict watch on the press, literary, religious and political, and see that each keeps its bounds.

The citizens of Raleigh know well enough the value of such a sheet, and would not do without it another year for half a million. Why, since the exit of the Animal from their borders, they have had more bad luck than was ever heard of before. More *Trusts* have been made, more liens been given upon property, more assignments made, more quarreling and fighting, more drinking of liquor, more meanness generally, and more ill luck than ever was known at any period since the great plague in Egypt.

Now this is as plain as daylight, and the only remedy for such evils is to trot out the Animal again So I think.

Now, this is the proposition I shall make to you. I want an assurance of your willingness to patronize the Animal, and to get that assurance I shall give you full opportunity to correspond with me and to send in all the names that can be secured.

If 500 names can be secured, we shall have no fears of the success of the Animal. He will soon grow fat when he begins to take exercise, and then he can plead his own case, if not with eloquent words, at least with an occasional kick at the boys.

It has been intimated to me that the connection I sustained to the "*Carolina Pennant*" would injure the Animal since the "Pennant" had suddenly expired and left many of its subscribers in the *suds.* I have to say here, and I hope it will satisfy every body, that I had no interest in the "Pennant." I wrote most of its Editorials for which I *should* have received *something* according to agreement, but I did not. I have tried this *co*-business and it neither pays nor suits my genius. I want a broad hemisphere, a wide latitude, and nobody to divide with me in the spoils.

Then, friends, we now understand each other. I want you to send me your names between now and the first of January; if enough respond, the "Animal" will make his bow; if not, no harm done.

Terms: Two dollars per annum, payable on delivery of first number; two dollars and fifty cents if paid in six months; three dollars if not paid till end of year. ☞ No money will be required until the first No. is issued. ☜

R. H. WHITAKER,
Raleigh, N. C.
Dec. 1st, 1855. 4—

HATS AND CAPS.—FALL STYLE AND BEST quality Moleskin Hats,
Cloth Caps of every variety and price,
Servant's Wool Hats, Black, Brown and Drab, just received.
JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1853. 98—

NOTICE.—Was taken up and committed to Jail, in the County of Nash, on June 25th, 1854, a negro man, who says his name is TOM, and belongs to the heirs of Billy Fosters', deceased. Tom, from his appearance, seems to be about twenty-five years of age, black complexion, and has more than an ordinary space between two of his under teeth. The owner is requested to come forward, pay prison charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law. A. R. BAINES,
Aug. 1—wtf. Sheriff.

ARRESTED AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF PETERSBURG, VA., A NEGRO boy by the name of BILL, belonging to Lemuel Tyce, Esq., and bought by him from Slater & Jones. The owner can obtain said boy by coming or sending, and paying charges.
J. Q. LUFSEY.
Petersburg, July 6, 1855.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.

Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16. 1854. 41—tf
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

FOR SALE.—TWO FINE BILLIARD TABLES OF the latest style with the latest improved patent rubber cushions. One of them has two setts of cushions, one sett without pockets for playing Keley, which I will sell at a bargain. Please call soon.
JOHN CREECH.
Raleigh, Nov. 16, 1855. 103—tf.

CARD TO MY PATRONS.

CONTEMPLATING A CHANGE IN OUR BUSINESS 1st January, 1856, renders it actually necessary for us to urge the payment of all notes and accounts due us. To grant indulgence beyond that time will be altogether inconsistent with arrangements already made, and our friends who are indebted to us will confer a great favor by coming forward at once and settling their notes and accounts now due.

E. L. HARDING.
Nov. 13, 1855. 102—

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—THE PLANTATION known as the HOPKINS PLACE, belonging to the Heirs of the late Wm. T. Hopkins, lying about 2½ miles south of Raleigh, adjoining the lands of Theophilus H. Snow and others, containing about 800 acres. Also, FOUR CITY LOTS under improvements, in the City of Raleigh. The above property, if not previously disposed of at Private Sale, will be sold at Public Auction early in January. Of the day of sale, a notice will be hereafter given. For any information concerning the property, apply to

WM. WHITE, Agent.
Dec. 24, 1855. 10—td.

HARDING'S NEW STOCK.

OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS WILL [illegible] remember that Harding is now in New York City, superintending the manufacture of his *Stock of Fal and Winter Ready Made Clothing*, invoices of which we are daily receiving.

Our styles of goods are superior, and the workmanship cannot be excelled by those who do a Merchant Tailoring business exclusively.

We are extensively engaged in the Ready Made business, and can assure all that the best *bargains* will be given. Call and examine.

E. L. HARDING.
September 10, 1855.

DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

Our space will not permit us to publish at length the Reports of the Secretaries of the Treasury, of the Interior, and of the Postmaster General; but we give below, from the Washington Union, a synopsis of each of them, which we trust will be quite as acceptable to our readers generally.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

We give this morning entire the last annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury. Accompanying this report are fifty-nine papers, or sub-reports, making in all six hundred and eighty-three octavo pages. The report exhibits the financial condition of the federal government in the most prosperous condition; and from the clear, concise, and succinct manner in which the workings of our vast monetary system are given, it will not only be very generally read, but it will be read understandingly. All who have perused this admirable report unhesitatingly pronounce it one of the ablest documents of the kind which have ever emanated from the Treasury Department, distinguished as that department has been for having at its head, under former administrations, some of the most gifted intellects of the country and the age.

The receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1855, according to the Secretary's figures, may be briefly summed up thus:

RECEIPTS.

Balance in the treasury July 1, 1854,	$20,137,967 50
Receipts from all sources,	65,003,930 55
Total for the service of the fiscal year ending July 1, 1855,	85,141,898 05

EXPENDITURES.

Total expenditures for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1855,	$66,209,922 04
Balance in the treasury July 1, 1855,	18,931,976 01
	85,141,898 05

The sum of $15,623,863 is put down as the estimated balance in the treasury on the 1st of July, 1856, and the sum of $29,672,497 as the estimated balance in the treasury on the 1st of July, 1857.

On the 4th of March, 1853, the public debt amounted to the sum of $69,129,937 27. This has been reduced, up to and including the 17th of November, 1855, to $39,969,731 05.

The receipts from customs for the remaining three quarters of the present fiscal year have been advanced from the estimated receipts submitted in the report of last year. "This has been done," says the Secretary, "because the abundant agricultural productions in all sections of our country will justify larger exportations, and because of the demand for provisions in Europe, caused by the war and limited crops; but with the expectation of less demand for cotton, and diminished prices, and also the return of American stocks under continued stringency in the money markets of Europe, growing out of the demand of money for the war and for breadstuffs, and the withdrawal of money from circulation, under an apprehended scarcity, and its effects upon the money market in the United States. The advance may not be realized, but it is believed the estimate is a fair one; and, at all events, the receipts from customs and lands will meet the estimated expenditures as far as they will be called for, and allow a considerable sum for the redemption of the public debt, should the holders be willing to part with it."

The Secretary again recommends a repeal of the fishing bounties. In regard to the tariff question, he says: "An examination of the several tariffs enacted in this country, in connexion with the increase of banks, banking capital, and bank-note circulation, will afford evidence that the increased duty has, almost in every instance, to some extent been counteracted, within a short time, by the increased circulation of bank notes." Again: "The United States, with its mixed currency of gold, silver, and bank notes, has been a good market for the sale of foreign productions and manufactures; and, in the general, a bad market for the sale of our own—the foreign article taking the gold and silver, the better part of our currency, with the increased price given by our bank-note circulation, and raising our productions to such a price as not to allow of their exportation, unless in times of great foreign demand."

A large, and not the least interesting, portion of the report is devoted to a full explanation of the workings of the accounting system of the Treasury Department, accompanied with practical suggestions derived from experience. Vigorous efforts are making for the collection of all outstanding balances due the government.

The independent-treasury act still continues eminently successful in all its operations. The transfers for disbursement during the fiscal year, to the amount of $39,407,674 03, have been made at a cost of $19,762 35, whilst the premium on the sale of treasury drafts has amounted to $30,431 87. The receipts and expenditures during the fiscal year, amounting to $131,413,859 59, have all been in the constitutional currency of gold and silver, without any perceptible effects upon the currency or on the healthy business operations of the country.

Efforts are now making to have the accounts of all the custom houses kept upon the same uniform principles, and the same forms and routine for the entry of goods at all the ports, with the like advantage of warehousing, exportation, and transportation.

In regard to the construction and repair of buildings under authority of the Treasury Department, the Secretary says that efforts are now being made to have all the work done with the best materials, and in the best manner the appropriations will allow, and as near fire and thief-proof as possible, with provision for warming and ventilation.

The report closes with a brief reference to the steamboat act of August 30, 1852, as follows: "There can be no question but that the operations of the act have been beneficial, and might be made more so by a more energetic and uniform enforcement of its provisions, and by extending the same to the Pacific coast. The law requires some modifications, amendments, and additions, as recommended to the last Congress, and should be placed under the direction and control of one of the executive departments; without which the necessary and proper direction and control cannot be had."

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

From the organic character of the Interior Department, the annual report from its head is now looked for with universal interest. To use the language of Secretary McClelland, this department is "one of the largest in the government; its branches are numerous and extensive, and in no respect homogeneous: hence the labor is the more perplexing and intense." The report this year has many features of peculiar interest. In a brief but comprehensive manner it gives a history of the operations of its various branches or bureaus for the past year.

The careful, judicious, and successful manner, in which the important and intricate affairs of the General Land Office have been administered, is spoken of in terms of warm commendation. The quantity of land sold at graduated prices during the last fiscal year was 6,726,474 acres; amount received therefor, $2,856,918. During the year 15,315,283 acres have been surveyed. The total quantity sold, located, selected, and donated, amounts to 24,557,409 acres. The quantity of land covered by warrants issued to soldiers of all the wars in which the United States have been engaged is 37,958,412 acres; which enormous amount, taken in connexion with our liberal system of pensions, evinces in an eminent degree that the gratitude of our country for the patriotism of its citizens is not impaired by the lapse of time, nor its acknowledgment extended with an illiberal hand.

Granting lands for railroad purposes in new States is spoken of, with the recommendation that such grants be accompanied by restrictions and guards to prevent frauds and protect the public interests. The recommendation is again repeated to prohibit officers connected with the survey and sale of the public lands from becoming purchasers.

The report states that the affairs of the Pension Office have been conducted with great efficiency and signal ability. Its business has largely increased, and rendered the labors of the Commissioner and his subordinates arduous and severe. Such has been the success of the Commissioner's labors, that the bounty-land act of March 3, 1855, with all its immense preparatory work, is being carried into more efficient effect than any of like character ever was before. The whole work will be completed in less time than was anticipated. The number of applications to the twentieth ultimo was 230,344; those examined number 84,500, of which 59,893 have been allowed, 24,603 suspended or rejected; and the number of warrants issued 55,917, covering 6,578,820 acres.

A revision of the pension laws is warmly urged, and a liberal discretionary power vested in the department for the relief of applicants, who are now shut out by laws, is recommended. A change in the settlement of the accounts of the pension agents is also recommended.

The re-organization of the Patent Office has been perfected, and its good effect already sensibly experienced. Since the first of January last there have been issued upward of eighteen hundred patents, and within the year the number will probably reach two thousand. This is the result of the judicious and excellent system that has been adopted, and which enables the office promptly to examine and dispose of every application that is represented.

It will require a further appropriation to complete the west wing of the Patent Office building. The east wing cost $607,700. The Secretary is of opinion that the north part of the building should be commenced at once. The estimated cost is $450,000 without a portico.

Changes are recommended in the judicial department of the government. The number of terms of the United States courts held in the different States is much greater in certain designated localities than the interests of the republic require.

The liberal and enlightened views of Secretary McClelland in regard to the public buildings and the public improvements in the District of Columbia will not only be read with peculiar interest by the city readers of the Union, but they will meet with the general approval of the whole country.

The report closes with an able review of the operations of the Indian Bureau for the past year, accompanied with some judicious suggestions. "Its operations," says the Secretary, "have been large and important, embracing a very great extent of country and nearly all the Indians within the boundaries of the United States. With the exception of a few tribes, the Indians have been well disposed, and anxious to cultivate and preserve friendly relations with us. Several important treaties have been made, and other equally so will be ready for submission to the Senate. Those already in force are numerous and of varied characters."

As the Reports of the Commissioners of the Land, Pension, and Patent Offices will shortly appear in our columns in full, further allusions to the business of these bureaus is unnecessary for the present.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

This able and carefully-prepared report will be read with deep interest, as exhibiting a colossal postal system, with all its stupendous ramifications, without a parallel in the history of the world. The postal operations of England, France, Austria, Prussia, Russia, and the other nations of the Old World, sink into utter insignificance when compared with the postal operations of our own country, extending as they do from ocean to ocean, from the great chain of northern lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, traversing the opposite coasts of half a continent, spanning an isthmus which connects two continents, and employing the noblest fleet of steamers the world has ever seen in transporting the mails between the New and Old Worlds. For the convenience of our readers we give, in brief, some of the leading features of this valuable document.

Number of post offices in the United States on the 1st of December, 1855, was 24,770, of which 258 are of the class the postmasters of which are appointed by the President.

There are 5,703 mail contractors, with mail routes amounting to 227,908 miles. The total transportation last year of mails was 67,401,166 miles, costing $5,345,238, as follows:

	Miles	Price per mile.
Not specified,	24,879,752	5¾ cents.
By coach,	18,859,118	6½ "
By railroad,	19,202,469	10¼ "
By steamboat,	4,459,827	14 "

Compared with the business of last year, there has been an increase in the railroad service and a decrease in the coach and steamboat services.

Connected with the transportation service there are 319 route agents, 29 local agents, 981 mail messengers.

Statement is made of the failure of the Illinois Central railroad to comply with their agreement to enter into a contract for the transportation of a daily mail between Cairo and New Orleans. [Since the report was written a daily mail has been put on this route.]

Extended and favorable notice is made of the mail service in the Territories, across the isthmus of Panama, and on the Pacific coast.

The Postmaster General states that he has received abundant proofs of the usefulness of the registration system, and of the necessity of perfecting it by such means as experience may suggest.

The total expenditures of the department for the last year amounted to $9,968,342 29. Total receipts, $7,342,136 13.

During the last year there was received from letters, stamps sold, newspapers, pamphlets, &c., &c., the sum of $6,472,698. The compensation to postmasters, clerk hire, &c., amounted to $2,476,454 26.

The expenditures for transportation have much increased during the last year, owing to the very great extension of railroad service.

The business of the year 1855 shows an increase of 7 3-5 per cent. over the business of the preceding year.

The onerous burden imposed upon the department by the franking privilege is dwelt upon at considerable length. During one month 77,727 letters and 693,5?8 pounds of public documents were sent through the Washington post office alone. If postage had been paid on this matter it would have been at the rate of $1,468,38 per annum.

The present rates of postage on periodicals and newspapers are not deemed adequate.

Recommends making compulsory the payment by postage stamps on books, pamphlets, circulars, &c. Under the present system great abuse exists.

In the estimates of the receipts and expenditures for the current fiscal year the sum of $1,188,151 is given as the deficiency to be provided for by act of Congress.

The report states that the service on the several mail steamship lines during the past year has generally been performed with regularity, and in an acceptable manner.

The increase of postages, as compared with the previous year, on mails conveyed by the Collins line of steamships, was $196,776.

The pay to and receipts from the Atlantic steamships are thus given, after deducting the inland postage:

	Contract pay.	Mail receipts.
Collins line,	$841,500	$371,326
Bremen line,	200,000	76,037
Havre line	150,000	72,789

Attention is again called to the large sums paid to the Collins line of steamships for the transportation of mails. The Postmaster General sees no reason to change the views as expressed by him in his last report.

Mention is made of a new line of Belgian steamships between New York and Antwerp, and the pending convention to fix the rates of postage between the two ports.

The rates of postage on pamphlets and magazines between the United States and Great Britain, on either side, are, for works not weighing over two ounces, two cents; over two and not over sixteen ounces, four cents an ounce. No pamphlet weighing over eight, nor periodical over sixteen ounces, can be sent except at the letter rate. Books are likewise subject to letter rate.

The report closes with the following excellent advice: "The postal establishment is one in which every citizen is most deeply interested, and all should aid in rendering it as perfect as possible. Instead of denunciation, in the event of mistake, carelessness, or accident, as a general rule, certainly the wiser course would be to advise the department of the wrong committed and leave it to apply the remedy."

STAUNTON LUNATIC ASYLUM.—From the report of the operations of the Western Lunatic Asylum of Virginia for the year ending with September last, it appears that the institution contained 388 patients on the 30th of September, 1855. During the year 142 were discharged; including 62 recovered, 58 dead, 7 'much improved,' and 12 'improved.' The cost of supporting the institution is estimated at $47,500, besides [illegible] for transporting patients. Dr. Stribling's report is as usual, full, intelligent, and encouraging. — *Winchester Virg.*

SAMUEL ROGERS.

The steamer Arago brings us intelligence of the death of Samuel Rogers, the venerable poet. He died at his house in St. James place, London, on the morning of December 18, one hour after midnight. Dr. Beattie, and his attendant, Mr. E. Paine, were present.

The London Times, in commenting upon the event, says:

"The biography of Samuel Rogers would involve the history of Europe since George III., then in the bloom of youth, declared to his subjects that 'he gloried in the name of Briton.' It is now more than a quarter of a century since that monarch was carried to his grave in extreme age, worn out with mental and bodily disease. Let us take the most notable historic drama of the century, 1793—1815—the rise, decline and fall of Napoleon Bonaparte.

"This was but an episode in the life of Samuel Rogers. He was a young man of some standing in the world, fully of an age to appreciate the meaning and importance of the event, when the States-General were assembled in France. If we remember right, he actually was present in Paris at or about the time, and may have heard with his own ears Mirabeau hurling defiance at the Court, and seen Danton and Robespierre whispering to each other that their time was not yet come. Let us go back to other events as standards of admeasurement.—As the war of the French Revolution and that against Napoleon Bonaparte were episodes in the ripe manhood, so was the American war an episode in the boyhood of Rogers. He was of an age to appreciate the grandeur, if not the political meaning of events, when Rodney won his naval victories and when General Elliot successfully defended Gibralta.

He could remember our differences with our American colonies, and the battles of Bunker's Hill, Brandywine and Germantown, as well as a man now in manhood can remember the three glorious days of July and the Polish insurrection. To have lived in the days of General Washington, and to have heard discussions as to the propriety of admitting the independence of the North American Provinces, and to have been alive but yesterday, seems well nigh an impossibility; but such was the case of Samuel Rogers. When he opened his eyes upon the world, that great and powerful country which is now known as the United States of North America, was but an insignificant dependance of the mother country—a something not so important as the Antilles, even in their forlorn condition, are at the present moment. They were just rising to be some what of a little more significance than the 'plantations' to which Defoe smuggled off the troublesome characters in his fictitious tales. They now constitute one of the most powerful states in the comity of nations.

Let us take another test—that of our Indian empire. But three or four years before the birth of the subject of these remarks, Colonel Clive fought the battle of Plassy, and laid the foundation of it. He lived through the government of India by Warren Hastings, and being in London at the time, could well understand the discussions which took place upon the subject of the India bill. The battle of Assaye found him a man forty years of age. He was in full possession of his faculties when Lords Hardinge and Gough won their victories in Northwestern India but the other day. It would be superfluous to lay before our readers any contrast between the dates of other political events at which this remarkable man must have assisted, at least an intelligent spectator. Let them carry back their minds to the days of Wilkes and the Duke of Grafton, and remember but the mere names of the statesmen who have administered the affairs of the country from that time to the present, and they will have present to their recollection a list of the associates and friends of the late Mr. Rogers.

As might be expected, his more intimate associations were naturally with the leading men of the more liberal party, but such was his courtesy of temper and of manner that he was received upon a friendly footing even by those with whom he was known to differ on points of political principle. A mere politician he never was at any period of his career.

It is, however, to the literary history of the century we must mainly look for a correct appreciation of Rogers' career. He not only outlived two or three generations of men, but two or three literary styles. The Poet of Memory, as he has been called, must not be rashly judged by the modern student, whose taste has been partly exalted, partly vulgarized, by the performances of later writers—we are speaking of a contemporary of Dr. Johnson. Rogers must have been a young man some twenty years old when the great lexicographer died, and therefore a great portion of Johnson's writings must have been to him contemporary literature.

Let those who are inclined to cavil at the gentler inspirations of Rogers, think for a moment upon what English poetry was between the deaths of Goldsmith and Johnson and the appearance of Walter Scott's first great poem. Cowper redeems the solitary waste from absolute condemnation as the most unfortunate epoch in our literature. Rogers no doubt formed his style upon earlier models, but he was no servile copyist; he could feel, without any tendency to apish imitation, the batteries of such authors as Dryden and Pope. The poem by which his name is principally known to the public will always remain as among the classical pieces of English literature, while some of his smaller poems will never cease to hang in the memory of men while the English language is understood."

Rogers' precise age has never yet been recorded by any of his biographers. He was born about 1760, and was therefore ninety-six years old. He commenced life as a Banker, and amassed an immense fortune, of which he has never spent the entire income. His first poetical publication, entitled "Ode to Superstition, and Other Poems," was published in 1787, just after his return from a tour of foreign travel. Five years later appeared his "Pleasures of Memory." He published the first part of the poem which has determined his position among English poets, in 1822. He is said to have expended 10,000 pounds in illustrating this work alone — He was a liberal and judicious patron of art, and his house has for many years been the habitual resort of the first talent of the age.

SAMUEL ROGERS.—The death of the poet Rogers seems almost like the extinction of an institution. The world by his departure has one object the less of interest and reverence. The elegant hospitality which he dispensed for nearly three-quarters of a century, and in which Americans had a large share, is brought to an end, and a vacuity is created which no Englishman can supply. Rogers loved to speak of his relations with Americans. "Three American Presidents, he used to say, "have been entertained under my roof;" and then he would enumerate, in his succinct way, the illustrious men, founders of our republic or eminent in its later history, who had been his guests. He claimed an hereditary interest in our country. On the news of the battle of Lexington, his father put on mourning. "Have you lost a friend?" somebody asked him, who saw this indication of sorrow. "I have lost a great many," was the answer—"my friends in New England."

Rogers' breakfasts were the pleasantest social meetings that can be conceived of. Here you met persons of every variety of intellectual and social distinction, eminent men and attractive women, wits, orators, persons remarkable for their powers of conversation, artists, dramatists, travellers—all of whom found themselves on the easiest terms with their venerable host, whose noon of life was reached in the last century. Even bores, in his society, which discouraged all tediousness, and in the respect which his presence inspired, seemed to lose their usual character, and to fall involuntarily into the lively and graceful flow of conversation of which he gave the example.

The illustrated edition of his poems is the only work of the kind with which we are perfectly satisfied. To illustrate adequately by the pencil the writings of an eminent poet, is one of the most difficult undertakings in the world. The fine taste of Rogers in the arts and his intimacy with the greatest artists of his country gave him a great advantage in this respect, and we have heard that the designs which embellish that edition of his works were selected from a much larger number made for the purpose.

In approaching the close of a life so much prolonged beyond the usual lot of man—a life, the years of which circumscribed the activity of three generations, he contemplated his departure with the utmost serenity. The state of man after death he called the great subject, and calmly awaited the moment when he should be admitted to contemplate its mysteries. "I have found life in this world," he used to say, "a happy state; the goodness of God has taken care that none of its functions, even the most inconsiderable, should be performed without sensible pleasure; and I am confident that in the world to come, the same care for my happiness will accompany me."

Mr. Rogers was of low stature, neither slightly nor sturdily proportioned; his face was rather full and broad than otherwise, and his complexion colorless. He always wore a frock coat. "I will not go to court," he used to say, "and for one reason among others, that I will not wear any other coat than this. "The other day," he once added, "I sent my clothes to the palace, and a man in them." The man whom he meant was Wordsworth, who came to London as the guest of Rogers, in order to attend court at the bidding of the Queen, and to make his acknowledgments for the post of laureate, which had been bestowed on him. On that occasion he wore the court suit of Mr. Rogers, whose guest he was.

In conversation Mr. Rogers was one of the most agreeable and interesting of men; he was remarkable for a certain graceful laconism, a neatness and power of selection in telling a story or expressing a thought with its accessories, which were the envy of the best talkers of his time. His articulation was distinct, just deliberate enough to be listened to with pleasure, and during the last ten or twelve years of his life slightly, and but very slightly, marked with the tremulousness of old age.

His ordinary manner was kind and paternal; he delighted to relate anecdotes illustrative of the power of the affections, which he did with great feeling. On occasion, however, he could say caustic things, and a few examples of this kind, which were so epigrammatic as to be entertaining in their repetition, have given rise to the mistake that they were frequent in his conversation. His behavior to the other sex was uncommonly engaging.—He was on friendly terms with his eminent literary brethren, though they were enemies to each other, and notwithstanding that his political opinions were those of the liberal school, his intimacies knew no party distinctions, and included men of the opposite political sect. — *N. Y. Evening Post.*

CIRCULATION OF SMALL NOTES.—There having been some talk about the streets relative to the circulation of small notes, we copy the following on this subject, from an act under the head of "Currency," which appears in the "Revised Code" of North Carolina, enacted at the session of the General Assembly of 1854, and which went into operation on the first of the present month.

Sec. 3. No Bank, unless plainly and expressly allowed by its Charter, shall make or issue any Note, "Bill, Check, Draft or Order, acknowledgment of "indebtedness, or Certificate of Deposit, for a less "sum than three dollars, on pain of being deemed "to have violated its charter; and moreover, of "forfeiting and paying for each offence, the sum of "fifty dollars."

The 4th section provides that no Corporation shall issue a Certificate of Deposit for a less sum that three dollars, and that no certificate of deposit, for any amount shall be issued for circulation, under a penalty of fifty dollars for each offence.

All kinds of due bills, notes, &c. forbidden to be issued for circulation, by the same act, and such issues, by individuals classed as a misdemeanor.

A Sheriff is not allowed to take bills of a less amount than $3, for taxes.

All persons are forbidden to aid in the circulation of bills of less denomination than $3, or in the circulation of the Certificates &c. above named, whether issued in or out of the State. A fine of $5 is imposed for every offence, whether committed by Corporations or individual, besides being classed as a misdemeanor.

No Bank is to draw Draft, Checks, &c. otherwise than for specie. The mode of calling for payment in "current notes" is prohibited, under a penalty of 12 per cent. per annum till such paper is paid in specie.

We do not pretend to be competent to judge of the constitutionality of that part of the law which forbids the giving and receiving of notes of a smaller denomination than $3 by individuals. It is questionable to our mind whether government has any right to say what a citizen shall take in payment for his labor or his goods. We submit that he may take pay in "hammers and whistles" if he liks.

The Legislature has no power to make any thing but gold and silver a lawful tender in payment of debts, and we do not see, under this prohibition by the Federal Constitution, how that body can declare what *currency*, other than specie, shall be lawful or unlawful.

We are satisfied of one thing, however, and that is, that the law cannot and will not be obeyed, at the present. For specie to supplant the small bills, time is necessary, and the public, though willing to obey the law, will take the time required, because necessity will compel them to do it.

In case of disobedience of this law who would like to be the informer? The giver and receiver are both subject to the penalty, and no one would be likely to make his neighbor pay five dollars, with the assurance that said neighbor would compel him to pay the same amount. — *Wil. Com.*

NOT ENTIRELY WASTED.—Under this head the Albany Argus thus alludes to a few of the results which the struggle for Speaker has effected.

1. It has consolidated and disciplined the Democratic strength in the House, and we may add, in the country. It has brought those members who mean to be Democrats hereafter, on a single and clearly defined platform, and accustomed them, through a severe struggle, to adhere to each other and maintain the discipline appropriate for an army in the face of an enemy. This action of our Democratic Representatives has originated a powerful tendency to similar action on the part of the party all over the country, and will operate as a happy commencement of the great Presidential contest about opening upon us.

2. It has been demonstrated that Know Nothingism and Black Republicanism, in all the Northern States, except New York, are co-workers and that a perfect fusion is about to take place between them: that Seward, Greeley & Co., have no objection to Know Nothingism on the score of principle when it will support their men; and that Northern Know Nothings are willing to train under the command of Chase, Seward and Wilson, if they can be allowed to share in the spoils of victory.

3. It has shown that Republicanism, even with its Know Nothing recruits, has not a majority in the House of Representatives, and cannot control the legislation of that body. Greely admits in one of his letters to the *Tribune*, that there is not even an anti-Nebraska majority in the House. This failure to secure a working control at Washington, is but indicative of their fate in the country at large.

4. It has proved that the Know Nothings who are really disposed to stand on National ground and not be abolitionist, are insignificant as a political party, have no strength at the north except in New York, and but little at the south, and that they will not have a respectable much less a formidable, position in the Presidential campaign. They will in the end be compelled to choose between sectionalism as represented by the Republicans, and Nationalism as represented by the Democrats, and their own individuality as a party will be lost.

Such are some of the effects of this prolonged controversy for Speaker. It is clearing up the fog and bringing out the positions of parties with more distinctness. We are quite willing to see the struggle continued till after the holidays.

CONSISTENCY OF PRESIDENT PIERCE.—The abuse showered upon President Pierce because of his bold assertion and masterly vindication of the rights and duties of the States under the constitution, seems to infer that all this was a new development of principle. It is on the contrary, in exact and conclusive consistency with the whole career of the President, from the beginning of his public life down to the moment of his election as Chief Magistrate of the United States. He has never for a moment wavered on the great questions. His record in both houses of Congress is so complete, that in 1852 it was compiled and circulated by the advocates of General Scott through the northern States, to show General Pierce was completely identified with the very doctrines which he is now denounced for reiterating in his annual message! It is well to remind the people of a fact which the enemies of the democratic party seem anxious to conceal.—*Wash. Union.*

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE STANDARD.

NORFOLK, VA., Jan. 18th, 1856.

Cold weather—Its blandishments and its shades—Situation of the destitute—The employed poor—The President's Message.

MESSRS. EDITORS: It has been extremely cold in this section for the last two weeks; much more so indeed than has been experienced for something like twelve or fifteen years. In shaded places during the day time, the thermometer stood about 15 and 18 degrees above zero; and at night, in the same situations, it was several degrees lower. With this severe cold there came snow in abundance for sleighing; but so seldom does a season of the kind occur here that there is never any thing like a sleigh on hand for marketable purposes—say to sell, hire or lend out. A few goods boxes and crates, however, were improvised into the proper trim, and the fast boys indulged themselves in the rare luxury of being noiselessly borne over the unyielding snow, to the merry tintinnabulation of jingling bells and the tingling, musical accompaniment furnished in the voices of merry belles. Meantime, much liquor, good, bad and indifferent, has been disposed of "by the small," and a hilarity quite general prevailed; such as cold, bracing, snowy weather so much contributes to.

Alas, there is an offset to the bright side of the picture. While many are able to make the best of intense weather, and can indulge with their friends in old fashioned convivialities; or by purchasing, enjoy those comforts so accessible to a well-lined purse, many poor people are suffering, and suffering severely for the common necessaries, the indispensable accessories to life—*bread, meat* and *wood*. Many persons have been enticed here by the idea that *so many* died with the yellow fever, and that consequently plenty of work could be obtained in the Navy Yard, and at even advanced rates of pay. Such a considerable number have acted upon this hope, that there have come something like four or five individuals to each vacancy occasioned by death, and the result is that their calculations have proved a ruinous delusion. Numbers of them are here without money and without employment, and to such the weather we have been passing through has been one of extreme privation and suffering. When to the gnawing of hunger are added the chilling blast and the discomforts of insufficient clothing and bedding, the situation of the sufferer becomes one personally painful and disheartening to himself and appealing strongly to the sympathy, pity and compassion of the more favored.

The destitute are not the sole sufferers. The poor man who gets employment at the best wages going, $1 25 per day, and who gets his pay promptly and regularly, has also a hard time of it. His wages amount to $7 50 per week. The majority of them are married and have families. Take a man with a small family—note his expenses at the lowest figures that express the facts of rent, living, &c.:

House rent per week, considered low at	$2,00
Marketing, seven days, at 90 cts. per day	6,30
Wood, $5 and $6 per cord, say ½ cord at	2,50
	$10,80

amounting to the sum of ten dollars and eighty cents, or *three dollars and thirty cents* per week over what he possibly can earn. He must stint himself and family to the sternest pinch of economy, without any calculation as to *clothes*, or some one *must* necessarily lose by becoming his creditor: the latter is a rare one; so that you perceive that both classes—the entirely destitute and the man fortunate enough to get laborer's pay—make up an aggregate of actual want and privation, sufficiently gloomy and saddening to break in upon any diversion of the more independent—indulged in to pass away time and bad weather, and to make the strongest kind of an appeal to the charity of the humane.

Let us turn from this to a more pleasant and encouraging topic, one that in some of its aspects concerns the entire nation, and in other of its features concerns the whole civilized world—the President's message. The appearance of the message (just at the time it issued) excited a double degree of gratification—in that it would wait no longer on the crazy delays of an undignified and unorganized Congress, and in that its contents were so appropos, so well suited to the demands of the time.

Questions are now agitating the brains and disturbing the nerves of statesmen and legislators on the other side of the Atlantic which will become deeply and absorbingly historical in their character and impression. These questions they are vainly attempting to reduce to their simplest and lowest proportions by equations drawn from the political algebras of Westminster and the Tuelleries. But we on this side of the deep are the ones who are to solve these matters, by certain "*formulae*" laid down by Mr. Monroe as to a portion, and the Democratic party generally as to the remainder. Right boldly, clearly, pointedly, and impressively does the President enter upon the solution. On the foreign enlistment, the Central American, Danish, and all other questions involved in our foreign associations and antecedents, Mr. Pierce meets them bravely, readily, and with consummate tact, and disposes of them not only with emphasis and energy, but with an irresistible logic, drawn from the theory and genius of our government as understood and elucidated by the most distinguished statesmen of the country since its origin. There is an orthodoxy in religion, in morals, criticism, æsthetics, and in every thing else whose boundaries and functions, whose uses and limits are well determined and defined; and there is no less an orthodoxy in politics, any departure from which is worse for the country whose policy such politics indicate. The Democracy, from Jefferson down, seem to have hit upon that orthodox set of principles most consonant to the prosperity of our country and the performance of its government, and the most exacting could not require any thing more orthodox than the message is as a Democratic document.

It has been received in Europe by this time, and the more prominent statesmen and diplomats of that country, after reading it, will have to change their views, modify their policy, or re-assert them with a dogged determination to persist in the wrong, and abide the inevitable and perhaps melancholy result. No Vienna protocol can dissipate away "*the points*" of the message. No Austrian King can give a gloss to it so good as its own unvarnished but forcible language affords.

Then again, upon the great disturbing internal issue Mr. Pierce is equally felicitous and direct.—There is not the slightest shade of an equivocation, nor the merest suspicion of non-committalism about it. Black Republican Know Nothings are taught what encouragement they may expect from a truly national President, and Southern Know Nothings are shown that if they be *sincere* and *honest* in their protestations, he is the man for their admiration; while Democrats, the sterling champions of constitutionality, the good old "*stand bys*" in every time of trial and trouble, find that in him their confidence has not been misplaced. I have not gone into specialities in this notice of the message, for nearly every one has read it for himself, and in conclusion would add, in general terms, that as a manly, straight-forward, unequivocal document, it is one of the most remarkable state papers that has ever issued from brain or burin of our great men. It is destined to become standard, quotable authority upon all the questions and issues which it has so brilliantly and comprehensively disposed of.

Respectfully, &c.,

1856.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. The Executive Committee of the North Carolina State Agricultural Society met in this City, says the *Standard*, on the 8th instant, pursuant to notice—present Hon. Thos. Ruffin, Chairman, and John S. Dancy, R. A. Hamilton, W. H. Jones, W. R. Poole, and Charles L. Hinton, Esquires. Absent, R. H. Smith and Paul C. Cameron, Esquires—the latter of whom, we learn, is on a visit to the South.

The chief business was the preparation of a list of premiums, which has been greatly enlarged, and larger sums have been offered to competitors.

The editorial fraternity will be invited to attend, and a stand for their accommodation will be erected on the fair grounds.

Cotillion Parties will be on the appropriate evening during the Fair, in order that the occasion may be as pleasant as possible to the young ladies and gentlemen.

The old North State has ... taken the proper steps for inaugurating a splendid exhibition this year. The inducements now held out will attract a large number of prize-seekers, as well as an immense crowd of spectators. All success to our sister State. — *Petersburg Democrat.*

For the Standard.

TO MARY.

As bright as the beam which flashed through the sky,
Yea, brighter more fairer—more lustrous thine eye;
Ye may dive to the depth of the ocean's dark wave
In search of the lure which the world never gave;
Ye may pierce thro' the mist of the o'erhanging cloud,
But show me an eye shines more brighter, more proud.

When the heart is o'ertroubled with sorrow and toil,
When you languishing sigh for your own native soil,
When the scenes of your youth with joys now past,
Crowd dark o'er your soul and your bosom harrass,
If there's aught in the world those thoughts will defy,
'Tis a soul stirring beam from thy lustrous fair eye

Tho' distant and far in the land of the west,
The sun of my glory o'er thee, love, will rest;
Should sickness or sorrow, thy bosom cause pain,
There is one in the world that will feel it again,
Ease to thy heart, may thy path be o'er flowers;
I'll still think of thee, as slow flee the hours.

J. L. W.

Pittsboro', Dec. 8, 1855.

North Carolina Six Per Cent State Bonds.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, N. C., Jan. 17, 1856.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 10 o'clock, A. M., 19th of Feb'y, next, for the purchase of $29,000 of Bonds issued by the State of North Carolina. They will bear date January 1st, 1855, and will run thirty years.

Proposals will also be received for the purchase of $15,000 of Bonds which will be dated January 1st, 1856, and will run thirty years.

Both classes of Bonds will have coupons attached for interest at six per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st of Jan'y and July in each and every year, and both principal and interest will be payable at the Bank of the Republic, New York, unless where the party prefers to have them payable at the Treasury of the State of North Carolina.

They will be issued in sums of $1,000. They are expressly exempted from taxation for any purpose.

Parties bidding will please address their letters endorsed "Proposals for N. C. Stocks," to the undersigned at Raleigh, N. C.

Successful bidders upon being informed of the acceptance of their bids, can deposite the amount of their bids with the accrued interest to the credit of the undersigned in either the Bank of the Republic, New York, the Bank of the State of N. C., or the Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh.

The right of accepting such bids in whole or in part as may be deemed most advantageous to the State, is reserved.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Governor, Secretary and Comptroller of State, and the President of the Bank of the State.

D. W. COURTS, *Public Treasurer.*

Raleigh, Jan. 17, 1856. 17—td.

VALUABLE LAND AND TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—SEVEN HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVEN ACRES OF LAND within one mile of the City of Raleigh, 250 or 300 of which are the finest and most productive low grounds in the State, are offered for sale. The cleared ground is in fine till; the land to be cleared is wooded grounds. This situation is well known to many of the citizens of North Carolina, but I invite capitalists from any where to come and be competitors for this estate. A life time will pass, before such an opportunity will again be presented for a valuable purchase.

I have just erected A SUPERIOR FLOURING AND TWO CORN MILLS upon the premises. The Mills can be seen from the Dwelling House, and are therefore all the time under the proprietor's observation. The Mills are supported by the best stream that can anywhere be found, and will never lack for water, being supplied by a Canal well constructed, upwords of 3000 yards in length, and 10 feet wide, with a standing head, over 11½ feet wheel and 8 feet face.

Below this Mill, and within 400 yards, another water power can be employed, using the same water, and, in addition, three other good and constant streams. A 10 foot overshot, or an 18 foot breast, could be employed for any purposes demanded.

An extensive varied and choice Orchard is attached to the premises.

Further description of this property is deemed needless. Persons desiring to purchase will see that it is their interest to call and examine. When they do so, they will be better pleased than by reading the above.

THE TOWN PROPERTY consists of a convenient and well located lot, with a DWELLING HOUSE of six rooms, near the Central Rail Road Depot, and other vacant lots.

The Town property and other lots adjoining the city will be sold at public auction on Tuesday of our next February Court, if not previously disposed of. Terms: one half cash—the other half in six months, with bond and approved security. All of which may by seen on application on

WILLIAM F. COLLINS.

Jan. 17 1856. 17—td.

TO CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED TO CANAL NUTBUSH Creek, commencing at the bridge on the road leading from Williamsboro' to Warrenton, thence up the creek about four miles.

It is proposed to straighten the channel of the creek as near as practicable, by cutting a canal across the bends—20 feet wide at top, sloping to 15 feet at bottom—the average depth about 6 feet—clearing out the old channel where it is nearly straight.

Persons wishing to contract are requested to view the ground, and to make proposals both for the canaling and clearing out.

Any communication addressed to JAMES TURNER, Williamsboro', Granville Co., N. C., will receive prompt attention.

January 16, 1856. 17—1m.

DIOCESAN TRAINING SCHOOL OF NORTH CAROLINA, AT ASHVILLE.

THIS SCHOOL WILL OPEN ON THE FIRST OF January, at which time it is hoped that the additional buildings will have been completed. It is designed not to receive more than Twelve or Fifteen pupils for the first year. Application for admission may be made to the Rector, at Ashville, or to the Rt. Rev. Bishop Atkinson.

No particular age is prescribed.

Terms for Board and Tuition, $200 per Session of ten months; one-half payable semi-annually, *in advance.*

Pupils not able to pay these terms, being recommended by the clergyman of their Parish, shall receive such reduction of full charge as may have been previously agreed upon.

In case any Parish in North Carolina shall send to the school, in its own name, an approved pupil, the expenses of Board, Tuition, Books and Clothing, are offered by the year at $200, payable in advance.

For explanatory circulars, address

JARVIS BUXTON.

Jan. 16, 1856. 17—4t.

SALE OF VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY.

PURSUANT TO A DEED OF TRUST, MADE TO me by F. W. King, I shall sell to the highest bidder, at the Court House door, in the City of Raleigh, on the 2nd day of February next, at 12 o'clock, M., the House and lot now occupied by F. W. King, on Newbern Street, opposite the residence of H. W. Miller, Esq. The lot fronts 93 feet on Newbern Street, and runs back 100 feet. The House is a new and well finished two story building, and is located in a desirable part of the City. Terms of sale will be cash, unless I am directed by the creditors of F. W. King to give a credit.

S. H. ROGERS, Trustee.

Jan. 17, 1856. 17—td.

A CARD.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM the citizens of Raleigh and the public at large, that he has permanently settled down in Raleigh to carry on

The Coppersmith Business

in all its branches, and that he is fully prepared to execute all work entrusted to him, such as Turpentine and Brandy Stills, Cooking Utensils, both of brass, lead and copper, pumps, &c., &c.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to. Prices will be liberal to ensure a large patronage.

The establishment is on Fayetteville street, directly opposite the Market House.

HENRY HESSELBACH.

Raleigh, Jan. 17, 1855. 17—1m.

REVISED CODE, PRICE $4 00. POSTAGE when sent by mail 45 cents. For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Also, the Revised Code interleaved. A few copies only in this form remaining. $5 50.

W. L. P. keeps also constantly on hand Jones's Digest, Eaton's Forms, Iredell on Executors, and Law Books generally, particularly those required to be read for County and Superior Court License.

January 17, 1856. 17—

JAMES H. UNTHANK,

(FORMERLY OF N. C.)

Attorney at Law and Commissioner of Deeds for the State of North Carolina,

WILL GIVE PROMPT ATTENTION TO ANY business accompanied by a remittance sufficient to pay for stationery, postage, &c.

Office, No. 59, Court Square, Memphis, Tennessee.

January 12, 1856. 16—1mpd.

NOTICE.—JOS. K. MARRIOTT HAS REMOVED his Law Office, from the Smith building, to the office near the Court House, next door to Miller & Rogers, and two doors from the office of the Raleigh Register.

Raleigh, January 14, 1856. 16—3m.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-partnership of Niemeyer & White is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Henry V. Niemeyer will settle the transactions of the Copartnership.

HENRY V. NIEMEYER,
JAMES C. WHITE.

Portsmouth, Va., Jan. 1, '56. 17—3t.

MANTEO MILLS.—THE ABOVE MILLS WILL be sold at the Court House in Raleigh, on Thursday, January 24th, at 12 o'clock ...

... FOWLE.

January 16, 1856. 17—td.

NOTICE.—THE CREDITORS OF JOHN Buffaloe, who are secured in a Deed of Trust, executed to me of date the 7th day of November, 1855, are hereby notified to meet at the Court House, in the city of Raleigh, on Monday, the 28th day of this present month, at 12 o'clock M., to determine what is to be done by the Trustee under said Deed. A punctual attendance is requested.

HENRY BUFFALOE, Trustee.

Jan. 17, 1856. 17—td.

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 23, 1856.

Notice to our Subscribers.

The Standard will not be sent to any one hereafter unless the order for the same be accompanied with the cash; and on the **1st** *day of May,* 1856, *the cash rule will be established with reference to all subscribers; and all who may be in arrears at that time will be erased from the list. Subscribers will be duly informed of the amounts of their indebtedness respectively; and we shall adopt some plan by which they will be thereafter regularly notified of the dates at which their subscriptions will expire.*

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Democratic State Convention of North-Carolina will be held in the City of Raleigh, on Wednesday the 16th day of April. We would respectfully suggest to our Democratic and anti-Know Nothing friends that the Courts, which will be holden in the various Counties between this and the time designated, will afford excellent opportunities for calling meetings and appointing delegates. It is important, from many considerations, that the Convention should be a full one. A candidate for Governor is to be nominated—State delegates are to be appointed to the Democratic National Convention; and other steps will have to be taken with a view to organization in the State and Presidential campaigns.

The time is also close at hand when the the Democrats, anti-Know Nothings, and the friends of State rights and of Free Suffrage should be making arrangements for bringing out candidates for the Legislature. We trust that, where it is at all advisable and practicable, Conventions will be held and the ablest and most popular men in every instance nominated. We shall certainly again carry the State, provided we all do our duty; but the performance of duty includes not only active and energetic efforts before the people, but previous organization and a judicious and suitable preparation for the campaign. We shall recur to the subject again.

COLD WEATHER.

The present week is the fourth of continued cold weather (Friday and Saturday, 18th and 19th January excepted,) which we have now had, extending, from the accounts in the papers, throughout the Union.

The coldest day of the spell was Thursday the 10th instant—the mercury standing at sunrise at 9 degrees Fahrenheit. On Wednesday the 9th, it was at 12 deg. at sunrise.

The whole surface of the earth has been covered from Goldsborough westward with snow, varying from six inches in the east to sixteen inches in depth towards and among the mountains. It has been colder than any year since 1844. The mercury stood that year in January, for three mornings at 9, 11, and 13 degrees. The cold Saturday, February 9th, 1835, the mercury was as low as 5 degrees at sunrise, and remained below 15 all day.

THE DEMOCRACY OF OHIO.—Twelve months ago the Democracy of Ohio passed a Resolution on slavery, which many Southern men considered unsound; and that Resolution, being the only one of the kind passed by any meeting or convention of importance of free State Democrats, has been paraded for a twelve-month in the K. N. Southern press, to prove that the Northern Democrats are unworthy of confidence. On the 8th instant, the Democrats of Ohio held a State Convention, at which some excellent Resolutions were adopted—Resolutions denying to Congress the power to legislate on slavery, approving the Nebraska-Kansas bill, and rejoicing in the firm and patriotic stand maintained in the House by the supporters of Mr. Richardson. The Democrats of Ohio have, therefore, withdrawn the Resolution which certain K. N. Southern presses profess to consider so offensive; and they have put forth sound Resolutions in its stead. Will these K. N. presses ever inform their readers of the fact? We shall see. Reckless and low indeed must be the Southern partizan who attempts to make political capital out of the vital and all-absorbing question of slavery.

THE FIRE AT THE COURT-HOUSE.—It seems that the fire, which occurred on Thursday night last in the room of Mr. Utley, Clerk of the County Court, was not communicated from a candle, as first stated, as Mr. U. extinguished his candle before leaving the room. The fire, then, must have been communicated by a spark from the fire-place.

We learn that some valuable papers and a record book have been destroyed, but it is believed that, with some pains and labor, these losses can be repaired. But for the prompt exertions of Mr. Utley and Sheriff High, the loss would have been much more serious; and if the fire had been discovered only a few minutes later, the entire building would most probably have been consumed.

Mr. Utley is suffering much pain from his burns, especially in his hands. Several weeks must elapse before he will be able to attend to his duties. Meantime Mr. James A. Moore, who has been duly qualified as deputy Clerk, will act in his place.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

At an election for Intendant and Commissioners of the City of Raleigh, held on Monday last, the following gentlemen were elected:

Mayor, Wm. Dallas Haywood.

COMMISSIONERS.

Eastern Ward—Alex. Adams, Eldridge Smith.
Middle Ward—C. B. Root, R. H. Battle, G. W. Haywood.
Western Ward—H. D. Turner, A. M. Gorman.

THE DEMOCRACY OF ALABAMA.—The Democratic and anti-Know Nothing State Convention of Alabama have appointed W. L. Yancey and L. P. Walker, electors at large—and delegates, for the State at large, to the National Convention. They also adopted unanimously, and with great applause, a resolution endorsing the policy of President Pierce, and recommending him to the Cincinnati Convention as a fit candidate for re-election to the Presidential post.

MISSISSIPPI SENATOR.—The Hon. Jefferson Davis, at present Secretary of War, has been nominated for the United States' Senate, by the Democrats of the Mississippi Legislature, in place of Senator Adams, whose term expires the 4th of March, 1857.

☞ Our thanks to Mr. Putney, for a fine large *chub*, fresh from Norfolk. Mr. Putney is supplying our market with excellent fresh fish; and he promises to be the first, when the season opens, to furnish the market with shad.

☞ Mrs. Dennis [illegible], the wife of the American Consul at Paris, [illegible] presented at Court to the French Emperor by Mr. Mason, the American Minister.

☞ The letter of our Washington Correspondent was received too late to be inserted in this issue. It shall appear in our next.

COMMERCE OF THE STATE.

We are indebted to the Hon. L. O'B. Branch for a copy of the annual statement of "the Commerce and Navigation" of the United States, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1855; which has just been published. At page 330 of this publication we find a table exhibiting "the commerce of each State and Territory;" and from this table we learn that the exports of South Carolina were $12,698,891—of Virginia, $4,346,329—and of North Carolina, $433,818. This table exhibits only the exportations to foreign countries from the ports of each State, without reference to the origin of the produce; and of course gives no account of the trade between the States, of which the Custom Houses take no note. Yet this official Treasury Report is very generally referred to, as to the Atlantic and Gulf States at least, as indicating the absolute and comparative productions and resources of these States; and at present there is no where embodied the means of correcting the erroneous impressions thus made.

We concur with Mr. Branch, that if it is important that the general government should collect and publish such information in regard to the commerce of the United States with foreign nations, it is equally important that each State should collect and publish similar information in relation to the commerce between itself and the other States of the Union.—This is especially incumbent on a State like ours, whose land-locked coast compels it to seek outlets for a large portion of its productions through the ports of adjacent States.

If no report on the subject was published; or if, like the interior States of Tennessee and Kentucky, we were left blank on its pages, then we might safely trust to the sagacity of persons interested in knowing our resources, to get at least an approximate idea of them from such sources as they might select. But with such statements, annually going out from the government, unexplained and uncontradicted, it is not surprising that even well meaning persons, strangers to our State, are often impressed with the belief that our only productions are tar, pitch, turpentine, ticks, and tadpoles. To be eternally telling a man that his coat is shabby and his breeches ragged, is bad enough; but to parade him periodically, along side his well dressed neighbors, and talk about dress, and wealth, and poverty, when those neighbors have borrowed all his best clothes, is imposing rather too much on his good nature.

We protest against these Treasury statements being any longer permitted to go out to the public, without accompanying statements showing how much of the exports of Virginia and South-Carolina have been furnished by North-Carolina. The Counties of Granville, Warren, and Franklin alone, send to Petersburg for exportation produce exceeding in value the sum set down in the table referred to as the total exports of the State. How much goes to Virginia and South-Carolina—to say nothing of New York and Baltimore—through the Dismal Swamp Canal, over the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, over Ocracoke bar, from Beaufort, from Washington, from the Cape Fear region, down the Pedee, over the Charlotte and South-Carolina Railroad, and over the Richmond and Danville Railroad, we have no means of forming an idea even—but all know the amount to be enormous. Our naval stores, it is known, are exceedingly valuable; and in productions of this kind we are far ahead of any other State; but then there are the great staples of cotton, tobacco, wheat, and corn, of which we export so largely coastwise, and which are sent by Railroad to swell the exports and the wealth of Petersburg, Norfolk, and Charleston—no account, of course, being taken of them in the table of exports of this State.

It is hardly necessary that we should point out the injurious effects which such exhibits, unexplained and uncontradicted, must have on the character of North-Carolina. These effects must be obvious to every reflecting mind. It is due to the State, and especially due to her credit as a borrower of money, with which to prosecute and complete her system of internal improvements, that some steps should be taken to set forth, at stated periods, her resources, her productions, and her varied elements of wealth and power. This can be easily and cheaply done. Let every transportation company in the State be required to make annual returns to the Treasurer's or Comptroller's office, of the quantity, kind, and value of produce carried out of the State; and from towns on the seaboard returns little less exact could be procured from intelligent merchants. Let these returns be transmitted by the Governor to the Legislature, and let them be published for the information of all. Returns of this sort, if carefully made, would show that North-Carolina is not behind either Virginia or South-Carolina in the extent and value of her productions; and such exhibits, while they would tend, in a financial point of view, to add strength to our credit in the judgment of distant communities, would at the same time gratify a just and becoming pride among our people, and serve to bind them still more firmly to the soil and to the fortunes of North-Carolina. Let it be done. North-Carolina is a modest State; her public men have never claimed for her the consideration and respect to which she is entitled. Let them see to it that while her character for modesty, for sincerity, and for simplicity is preserved, she is at the same time just to her own citizens, and to herself, not only in developing her resources, but in making these resources known to the world in such a manner as that others may not deprive her of the credit and the consideration which result from their possession.—We are not assailing either Virginia or South-Carolina; we are only claiming what is due to our own State, and suggesting the means by which she may secure for herself, both at home and abroad, a just estimate of her great and varied resources.

STATE TAXES.

We have just printed a number of blanks for the Comptroller of State, to be sent to the different clerks to make their returns on; and the following abstract of articles taxed, with the amount of taxes on them, will probably be interesting to tax payers.

On each $100 worth of land or town property, 12 cents; on each poll 40 cents; on interest received, and on dividends and profits in stocks, 3 per cent; on lawyers, doctors, &c., with salary or income of $500 a year, $3 each; on ditto of $1000, $5 each; on ditto of &1500, $7 each; on ditto of $2000, $12 each; on ditto of $2500, $17 each; on ditto of $3000 or over, $22 each; on mortgages, &c., $1 each; on studs and jacks, $5, or over, as price per season; on capital in negro trade, 25 cts per $100; on capital in any other species of trade, 10 cts per $100; on marriage licenses, $1 each; on toll gates and bridges, $10 each; on gates across highways, $3 each; on ferries, five times the highest toll; on pistols and bowie knives, $1 each; on dirks and canes, 50 cts each; on gold watches, $1 each; on silver watches, 25 cts each; on harps, $2 each; on pianos, $1 each; on value of plate and [illegible] one per cent; on playing cards, 25 cts per pack; on pl[illegible]ages of the value of $50, fifty cents; of [illegible] $100, $1; of the value of $200, $2; of the [illegible] $300, $3, and of the value of $400 or over, $4.

THE CURRENCY.

We publish below, for the information of our readers, chapter 36, on currency, from the new Revised Code, as follows:

"1. The currency of the United States shall be the lawful currency of this State, and all records, fee bills of officers, official accounts, accounts for moneys collected by officers, accounts required to be returned to court, and all other proceedings and papers of a public nature shall be kept in dollars and cents.

2. If any bank shall issue any bill, note, check, or draft, redeemable or payable in any other manner than by payment in specie, the same shall be deemed to be due and demandable in specie at the place where it was issued; and on demand and refusal to pay the same, the money therein expressed shall draw interest, till paid, at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum.

3. No bank, unless plainly and expressly allowed by its charter, shall make or issue any note, bill, check, draft, order, acknowledgment of indebtedness, or certificate of deposit, for a less sum than three dollars, on pain of being deemed to have violated its charter; and, moreover, of forfeiting and paying for each offence the sum of fifty dollars.

4. No corporation whatever, which is allowed to receive money on deposit, shall make, issue, or deliver any certificate, or acknowledg ent of deposit for a less sum than three dollars; nor shall make, issue, or deliver any such certificate or acknowledgment of indebtedness for any sum whatever, with the intent that the same shall be circulated as money, on pain of being deemed in either case to have violated its charter; and, moreover, of forfeiting and paying for each offence the sum of fifty dollars.

5. No person or corporation, unless the same be expressly allowed by law, shall issue any bill, due bill, order, ticket, certificate of deposit, promissory note, or obligation, or any other kind of security, whatever may be its form or name, with the intent that the same shall circulate or pass as the representative of, or as a substitute for, money, on pain of forfeiting and paying for each offence the sum of fifty dollars; and if the party offending be a corporation, of also being deemed to have violated its charter. And every person offending against this section, or aiding or assisting therein, shall likewise be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

6. No person or corporation shall pass or receive, as the representative of, or as the substitute for, money, any such bill, check, certificate, promissory note, or other security of the kind mentioned in this chapter, whether the same were issued within or without the State. And any person or corporation, and the officers and agents of such corporation aiding therein, who shall offend against this section, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay five dollars, and shall, moreover, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

7. The public treasurer is hereby directed not to receive in payment of public taxes, the notes of any bank in the State that issues bills of a denomination less than three dollars."

The old Revised Code, chapter 11, entitled "Bank Notes," contained the following:

"1. That it shall not be lawful for any person to pass, circulate or receive in payment, within this State, any bank-note, bill or promissory note for the payment of money, issued by any state or sovereignty, or by any body politic or corporate, not authorized to issue the same in and by any of the laws and statutes of this State, under the denomination of five dollars.

2. Any person offending against any of the provisions of the preceding section shall forfeit the nominal amount of such bank note, bill or promissory note with costs of suit, to be recovered in the name and for the use of any person who shall sue for the same, and prosecute such suit to judgment in any jurisdiction having cognizance thereof."

The provisions on currency, chapter 36, as reported by the Commissioners, Messrs. Biggs and Moore, and printed for the use of members of the Legislature, are as follows:

"1. The currency of the United States shall be the lawful currency of this State, and all records, fee bills of officers, official accounts, accounts for moneys collected by officers, accounts required to be returned to court, and all other proceedings and papers of a public nature shall be kept in dollars and cents.

2. All persons are hereby forbidden to pass, circulate, or receive in payment, within the State, any bank note, bank check, bill, or promissory note for the payment of money, under the denomination of five dollars, issued by any state or sovereignty, or by any body politic or corporation created without or within this State, unless the issuing thereof shall have been expressly authorized by this State, under the penalty of forfeiting for each offence to any one who will sue for the same the sum of two dollars.

3. If any bank, corporation or company, which may be allowed to issue promissory notes, commonly called bank notes, orders, drafts or checks, shall issue any such note, order, draft or check, specially payable otherwise than in specie, such bank, corporation or company shall for every such offence, forfeit and pay to any person, who will sue for the same, one hundred dollars, and every person who shall aid and assist in the issuing thereof shall be deemed guilty of a misdemanor."

It will thus be seen, that under the old Revised Code it was not lawful to pass any Bank note of a denomination less than five dollars, unless issued by authority of this State; and that persons offending were liable to forfeit the amount of the note and costs. This was intended to apply to the Bank notes of other States; but it is well known that the law was generally and habitually disregarded.

We have examined the original of chapter 36, of the new Revised Code, in the Secretary of State's office, as passed and signed by the Speakers. The reader will perceive in what particulars and to what extent this chapter differs from the chapter as reported to the Legislature by the Commissioners. It will be observed, however, that section 2d of the chapter as reported by the Commissioners, merely forbids the circulation of Bank notes of a denomination less than five dollars, under the penalty of forfeiting for each offence the sum of two dollars; but this section goes further than the old Revised Code, in that it prohibits, under the penalty above stated, the issuing of such bills under five dollars by any body politic or corporation created without or *within* this State, unless the issuing shall have been *expressly* authorized by this State. This, we presume, was intended to apply to the Bank of Fayetteville, to the Bank at Elizabeth City, and to the Greensborough Company. The 3d section of the same chapter, it will be seen, thus reported to the Legislature, forbids Banks, corporations, &c., from issuing notes payable otherwise than in specie; and Banks and corporations offending, were rendered liable to forfeit one hundred dollars for every such offence; and every person aiding and assisting in thus issuing, were to be held guilty of a misdemeanor. The chapter, as it passed and as we now find it in the Revised Code, is a substitute for the chapter reported by the Commissioners; and the presumption would seem to be that it is either the work of the Committee of the two Houses on the Revised Code, or at least the result of the suggestions of that Committee to the Commissioners, Messrs. Biggs and Moore. No doubt the Commissioners concurred with the Committee as to the chapter as it now stands; what we mean to say is, that the Commissioners, in their report on this subject, did not go as far as the Legislature has gone; and that the presumption is that the Committee of the two Houses suggested and advised amendments and additions to the chapter as originally reported and printed for the use of members. This Committee consisted of the following gentlemen: Biggs, Graham, Eaton, Ashe, Haughton, and Fisher, on the part of the Senate; and Shepherd, Dargan, Dortch, and Amis on the part of the House.

The 6th section of chapter 36, new Revised Code, seems to be most generally complained of. An intelligent member of the last Legislature, writing us on the subject, refers to the chapter as printed and laid on the desks of members; and to the fact that this chapter did not make it a misdemeanor in persons to pass or receive bills under three dollars.—He is opposed to small bills, but was not prepared to go in this respect beyond the old Revised Code, or beyond the provisions of the chapter as reported by the Commissioners.

We learn that attempts are being made, in certain localities, to manufacture political capital out of this act. It is charged that a *Democratic* Legislature is responsible for it. This is equally unjust and absurd. It is a *State* measure, on a most important subject—the currency; it was no doubt the result of much reflection; there was no party feeling in or about it. One of the Commissioners is a Democrat, and the other a Whig; and the Committee of the two Houses consisted of five Democrats and five Whigs. If some of the provisions of the act be justly obnoxious to protest and complaint—and we do not say they are—it must be remembered that gentlemen of all parties in the Assembly were equally interested in it; and no one will say that if a Whig had objected to these provisions, that objection would have been disregarded on account of his politics. To say that, would be to utter silly suspicions and nonsense. We trust we shall hear no more of such charges.

We do not believe that the circulation of small bills will be to any considerable extent checked by this law. The Fayetteville Bank, which is not expressly forbidden by its charter to issue bills under three dollars, still issues under that denomination, as heretofore; and besides, we observe still in circulation one and two dollar notes of the Bank of South Carolina. We do not know, but we presume that the question of the right of the Bank of Fayetteville thus to issue, is a question, not for the Legislature to decide, but for the Supreme Court.

Reforms of this sort, however desirable, cannot be effected at once. Besides, much is due to public convenience in this respect. The people have become accustomed to the use of these notes; they find them portable and convenient; and, if entirely banished, it is not certain that specie would at once and fully fill their places.

☞ During the late severe weather, the suffering and destitution among the poorer classes of our community have been greater than at any former period; and we fear, as the weather continues very cold, that the season of want among them is not yet over.

We trust we may be pardoned for referring, in this connection, to the very kind-hearted gentleman, who recently visited several grocery stores in the City, and requested of the different proprietors to furnish meat, meal and wood, at his expense, to all they might see in want, and who really deserved his charity. This was truly a philanthropic and noble act, worthy of all praise. May many years of happiness yet crown his head, and may he derive much pleasure from witnessing the results of his tender and thoughtful consideration for his fellow creatures. Need we say to others, who possess the means—"Go thou, and do likewise?"

"HIAWATHA."—Have you read it? *We have*, and we consider it one of the finest poetical productions which has appeared for many a day. We may be wrong in our estimate of it; but the delight with which, as the papers inform us, it is being read in England—beyond the "big sea-water,"—furnishes cogent proof that there *is* poetry in this "Song of Hiawatha" A poet, no less than a prophet, "is not without honor, save in his own country." It is a *continental* poem, so to speak. The dim, wild, touching and woful legends and traditions of the Indians of the North-American continent are here most skilfully and beautifully repeated. Read it, and judge for yourselves. There are but few of the greatest writers and orators even, to whom it is given to speak to future ages; and this poem will surely not live with the productions of some who might be mentioned—but Longfellow has so stamped his name in this work that the hand of time will not very soon wear it away.

ELEVEN PERSONS FROZEN TO DEATH.—The Baltimore Republican states that on the night of Wednesday, the 9th inst., eleven children were frozen to death in a shanty in the suburbs of that city. The bereaved mother of the eleven little ones survived, though much injured by the cold. The father, a poor drunkard, had deserted the family.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER PACIFIC.—The schooner Pacific, of Washington, N. C., Capt. Pharrow, was lost on the 8th, in a gale near Barnegat. The sufferings from cold, of those of the crew saved, were intense. Capt. Tilman Pharrow, of Washington, Warren Spencer, of Ocracoke, and two others perished. The vessel was loaded with naval stores.

FIRE AT THE SUMMIT.—The residence of the late Ben. Edwards, at the Summit, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, three miles south of Gaston, was destroyed by fire, on the night of the 16th inst.

A REMARKABLE MAN.—AND A UNIVERSAL REMEDY FOR DISEASE.—This city is now the home of one of most remarkable men of the age—a man who has traversed the civilized globe, and established in almost every country which he has visited, the sale of his medicines for the *relief* of *human suffering*, and which are a certain cure for disease in all its forms. We allude to Professor Thomas Holloway, of London. It is now several years since this benefactor of the human race first proclaimed to the world, through the British press, that he had, after deep research, prepared a remedy that was sure to eradicate disease. Years of patient investigation into the laws of human physiology, which control our bodies in health and when diseased, led to the invention and preparation of the world-renowned Holloway's Pill and Ointment. Nearly, if not quite one half of the human race have taken his medicines! His name is as universally known over the globe as that of Alexander, Napoleon, or Washington, when in the height of their ambitious career. If they conquered nations on the field of battle, Professor Holloway has, with no weapon but that of science, conquered *disease* in all its forms. His meritorious career is bounded by no imaginary lines of latitude and longitude short of those marking the confines of civilization itself. No isolated country or nation was sufficiently extensive for the operation of his enterprising genius. Wherever disease has a residence, there he has penetrated with his medicines, and left an enviable and enduring reputation. After enlightening Europe, his fame spread over Asia and the civilized portions of Africa, and finally appeared in America. He has translated the cures he has performed and the virtues of his medicines into as many languages as the missionaries have the Bible. Governments, otherwise the most despotic, have been forced by the great value of his medicines, and their popularity with the people, to remove antiquated and time-honored restrictions upon the introduction of foreign medicines, and open their custom houses to a *free introduction* to the *pills* and *ointment* of this distinguished man. Empires and kingdoms removed the barries of ages against the introduction and sale of propriatary or patent medicines, and freely permitted Holloway's medicines to become the physician of the masses.

N. Y. Dispatch.

Thirty-Fourth Congress—First Session.

On Tuesday, the 15th, the House voted twice for Speaker; after which Mr. Washburn offered the following Resolution:

Resolved, That the House will proceed immediately to the election of Speaker *viva voce;* and if, after the roll shall have been called three times, no member shall have received a majority of the whole number of votes, the roll shall again be called, and the member who shall then receive the largest number of votes, provided it be a majority of a quorum, shall be the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the Thirty-fourth Congress.

Mr. Clingman, owing to some opinions he had expressed in reference to this subject, wished to say a word in explanation of the vote he intended to give. As far as the adoption of the plurality rule was concerned, he saw no objection to the principle. It was a mere question of changing the mode of election. The House might adopt the majority mode at one time, and then, as had already been done in many of the Sates, adopt the plurality rule. Feeling a strong anxiety to see the House organized, he had been willing to, and had repeatedly said that he thought they had better make a change to the plurality rule, in order to allow an election to be made in that way. Though he had repeatedly expressed that opinion, and for the last two weeks had said that the House had better adopt it, and had tried to get his friends to support it, to allow the majority to make the election; yet, as in all questions of expediency, he felt at liberty to do as he pleased about changing the rule. On Saturday last there was a declaration made by one of the prominent candidates [Mr. Banks] which, taken in connexion with some things he had heard since, induced him to decline voting for that proposition. The candidate of those who called themselves republicans had placed himself on the extreme and most odious grounds ever maintained in this country by any set of abolitionists. He [Mr. Banks] not only seemed theoretically to stand with them, but he understood him to express opinions, or, at any rate, not to have made up his mind, in relation to a subject which the senior member from Ohio [Mr. Giddings] discusses in the House along with other extreme abolitionists—he meant in relation to the equality of the races. The gentleman [Mr. Banks] had said that he did not know whether the white man was superior to the negro, or the negro to the white man, and that he was anxious to have a trial—not of intellect or of moral worth, but a certain sort of trial by which he proposed to determine that test. His mode was that most odious of all the modes by which the abolitionists of the country proposed to carry out their views—an amalgamation of the two races, in order to ascertain which will, in the end, be the superior race. He was gratified to know that certain gentlemen who had heretofore voted for the gentleman from Massachusetts were disgusted with such doctrines, and that, though they may have agreed with that gentleman in some of the political opinions of the day, they were not prepared to go to that length with him. He understood that they were extremely anxious to get the gentleman out of the way as a candidate, and he was willing to give them a fair opportunity of doing so. He had said that, so far as the political questions discussed in the House were concerned, he did not know that there was much difference, practically, between the gentleman from Massachusetts and the gentlemen who were supporting him. If they were in a majority, and desired the election of that candidate, he did not care if they elected him; but when that gentleman took it upon himself to assert the most odious, offensive, and disgusting doctrines ever entertained in the House, and that, too, with a sneer and a jest, as if it afforded him matter of amusement, an entirely different case was presented. He thought it was a little singular that when he explained the opinion alluded to, he did not also take the opportunity of explaining his assertion that, under certain circumstances, he was willing to let the Union slide, which he had uttered with as much indifference as if it would be of no more account than a drunken man sliding into a gutter. For the present he would vote against the plurality rule, and when his opinion changed, he would give his reasons for it. As it had been stated in the public papers that he was in favor of the rule, he deemed it right that the House should understand why he refused to vote for it now.

Mr. Banks asked and obtained leave of the House to speak a single sentence. He said: "I disclaim the opinions imputed to me by the honorable gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. Clingman] on the subject upon which he has spoken."

Mr. Clingman did not want to do any injustice to the gentleman. He had understood him to use the language he had represented him as using.

He (Mr. Banks) had been asked the question which he thought the superior race, the white or the black, or whether he thought them equal, or something to that effect; and he had said that should the two races amalgamate, it was a principle that the superior or more powerful one would absorb the weaker; and he was willing to wait the result of the experiment or development to see whether the white would absorb the black, or the black absorb the white. He understood the gentleman, therefore, as looking to this experiment. He did not know whether the gentleman had said he was in favor of making the experiment, but he inferred that he was, as he appeared to look to that result. He therefore thought it was a legitimate construction which he had put upon the gentleman's remarks, and had commented accordingly.

Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, begged to call the attention of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. Clingman] to report of the remarks of the gentleman from Massachusetts, [Mr. Banks,] as follows:

"I have to say in this matter that I accept the doctrine of the Declaration of Independence, that all men are created equal. In regard to the superiority of races, I am impressed with the conviction that it is to be determined only by capacity for endurance. So far as I have studied the subject, it seems to me to be the universal law that the weaker is always absorbed and disappears in the stronger race. Whether the black race of this continent or any other part of the world is equal to the white race can only be determined by the absorption and disappearance of one or the other; and I propose to wait until the respective races can be properly subjected to this philosophical test before I give a decisive answer." [Roars of laughter.]

Mr. Clingman had so understood the language of that gentleman; that he [Mr. Banks] could not determine in his own mind which was the superior race, the white or the black, and was willing to wait the result of an amalgamation as a test. He was not willing to put it to the test of intellect, of science, mathematics, poetry, or valor on the field, but referred to that particular test, and had therefore no objection to it, and thought that it was a legitimate and proper one. He (Mr. C.) had always shrunk from the idea with repugnance, and it suprised him that a gentleman of the education, attainments, and ability of the gentleman from Massachusetts should express himself in such a manner. If he did him injustice, he regretted it, but the gentleman would see the that inference he had drawn was a very natural one.

The Resolution was then laid on the table, by a vote of 105 to 101—all the members from North Carolina voting to lay on the table.

The Senate was not in session on Wednesday, the 16th. In the House, on Wednesday, various motions were made and voted down, and the House, after voting once for Speaker, adjourned.

In the Senate, on Thursday, petitions were presented from Commodore Charles Stewart, and several other naval officers, complaining of the action of the late naval board, and praying to be restored to their former positions in the service.

Mr. Clayton submitted two resolutions, which were agreed to. The first calls on the President for copies of correspondence between Daniel Webster, the British minister, and the minister from Costa Rica, in respect to a *projet* which was submitted to Nicaragua, Costa Rica and the Mosquito Indians, &c.; and the other calls on the Secretary of State for information in respect to the adjudications made by the board of American commissioners at Paris in relation to French spoliation claims.

The Senate adjourned until Monday.

But one ballot was had in the House on Thursday for Speaker. The opponents of Mr. Banks appeared more decided than ever, and the vote on the plurality rule, offered at the close of the proceedings by Mr. Williams of New York, showed a [illegible] sion to that mode of election. Accordingly, [illegible] apparent indifference manifested by the House to the election of a Speaker, the result seeming to be further off than ever, a general disposition was manifested in favor of allowing discussion to go on. Mr. Stephens of Georgia and [illegible] see, consumed the day [illegible] principles of the Nebraska bill, the constitu[illegible] of the Missouri Compromise, and the power of Congress over the subject of slavery in the Territories. The speech of Mr. Stephens was of so [illegible] character that it will be looked for with much interest. He assumed a liberal and conservative ground on a very delicate question, and commanded more than ordinary attention.

The 116th vote: Banks 94, Richardson 68, Fuller 62, Pennington 6, and 3 scattering. Necessary to a choice 102.

In the House, on Friday, Mr. Mace offered a Resolution, as he said, in a spirit of compromise, declaring that Mr. Banks should be Speaker, Mr. Cullom, (K. N.,) Clerk; Mr. Glossbrenner, Sergant-at-Arms; Mr. Johnson, Post Master; Mr. McKnew, Door-keeper. The last three named were nominees of the Democratic caucus.

The resolution was tabled by a vote of 111 to 90.

A debate, involving the question of responsibility for the failnre of the House to organize ensued, and was confined to the Black Republicans and the Democrats. Mr. Clingman offered a resolution, that until a Speaker should be elected, the first business each day be to vote twice for Speaker, and no debate should be indulged in under any pretext, till this was done; but it should not be in order to vote a third time during the same day. Pending the consideration of this resolution, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1856.

SENATE.—The Senate was not in session to-day.

HOUSE.—Mr. Clingman offered a resolution, that during roll call no debate or personal explanation shall be in order; and this rule and the rule limiting members to ten minutes debate, shall not be suspended unless by unanimous consent. Mr. C. thought the House had degenerated into a mere debating society. Voting was more likely to result in an election than the time spent in discussing, which only serves to inflame parties; thus increasing the difficulty. The resolution was adopted. The House then voted for Speaker, with the following result:—Banks 94, Richardson 69, Fuller 31, Pennington 3, Campbell 3, scattering 2. Necessary to a choice 102.

A debate ensued, involving the slavery question, the plurality rule of 1849, and the opinion of Mr. Clay on the Missouri Compromise. Mr. Clingman offered a resolution that for one week, unless a Speaker should be sooner elected, no debate shall be in order unless by unanimous consent. The resolution was adopted by 45 majority. The House then adjourned.

Organization of the House Considered Impracticable—War with Great Britain—The Weather.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20—8, P. M. The *Union* advocates the resignation of all the members of the House of Representatives, presuming that organization is impossible under present circumstances. It also contains a strong article on the subject of a war with Great Britain.

The snow commenced falling here about daylight this morning. It is now 10 inches deep, and still snowing.

At Philadelphia it commenced snowing about nine o'clock this morning.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—HERE IS HEALTH FOR ALL.—Yes, for all. This noble remedy, acting as it does, immediately on the main-springs of life, restores health when failing, gives energy and vigor to the system when flagging, in a manner superior to any medicine ever made known to the world. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c.. and $1 per box. 1.

THE MARKETS.

NORFOLK MARKET.

REPORTED FOR THE "NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD,"
BY A. M. M'PHEETERS & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding & Commission Merchants
NORFOLK, Jan. 19, 1856.

FLOUR is dull, and prices have drooped a little. We quote to-day S. F. $9½; Extra $10 @ $10¼; Family $10¾ @ 11. We look for an improvement on these prices soon.

COTTON is inactive—last sales at 9c, though it is difficult to realise this price to-day.

NAVAL STORES continue dull—Tar is held at $1 75 @ $2, without finding buyers. Spt's. Turpentine 39 @ 40c. No sales in Rosin.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples sell readily at $1—Peaches are very dull; nominal quotations $3 25 @ $3 50; Peanuts brisk at $1 15 @ $1 25.

BRANDY—Apple brisk at 70 @ 75c; Peach dull at $1 10 @ $1 20.

SUGARS continue scarce and high; N. O. and R. R. in hhds. 9 @ 9½; Crushed 11½ @ 11¾; Loaf 11½ @ 12c; Coffee crushed 10 @ 10½.

MOLASSES scarce—Cuba hhds. 43 @ 45c; N. O. bbls. 53 @ 5[illegible]c.

COFFEE—Rio 12 @ 12½. No Lag or Java in market.

CANDLES—Sperm 45 @ 50c; Adamantine 30 @ 32c; Mould 17c.

PROVISIONS—Pork mess $20 a $20 50; Butter Goshen 28 @ 30c; Cheese 12 @ 12½.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 19, 1856.

There is more BACON now offering and the price is lower. The demand for CORN is good, and prices are tending upwards—sales 75 to 80 cts. per bushel. We note no change in COTTON—sales mostly at 8¾ cts. Receipts of FLOUR are light, and prices firm. OATS are wanted at 45 cts. and upwards. MOLASSES—we note an advance of 3 to 5 cts. on the gallon.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE 34 to 35 cts. per gallon. RAW do. $1 to $2 per bbl. *Car.*

MARRIED.

In Orange county on the 13th of December, by Durell Tilly, Esq., Mr. Lemual Carson, of Chatham county, to Miss Susan Edwards of Orange county.

In the village of Rutherfordton, N. C., on the 26th Dec., by Rev. Erastus Rowley, Prof. M. J. Schneider, late of Europe, more recently of Honesdale, Penn., to Miss Louisa T., daughter of Christopher Betchler, Esq., of Rutherfordton.

DIED.

In this City, on Saturday morning last, after a lingering illness, Mr. John Briggs, and aged and respectable citizen.

After a brief illness, in Danville, Va., Mrs. Jamieson, wife of the Rev. James Jamieson, President of the Methodist Female School at that place.

In the City of Richmond, on Saturday, the 12th inst., of confluent Small Pox, Hugh L. Scott, formerly of Raleigh, N. C., in the 18th year of his age.

Although comparatively a stranger in Richmond, his amiability and upright, correct deportment, endeared to him all with whom he became acquainted, and who, deprived by the nature of the disease, from paying him personal attention, most deeply sympathize with his absent bereaved relations and friends. His remains were interred in the Shockoe Hill Cemetery. *Pete. Express.*

In Fayetteville, 14th inst., at the residence of her brother-in-law, Thomas J. Johnson, Miss Edith Walton, formerly of Johnston county, aged 47 years.

At his residence in Chatham County, on the 1st inst., of Diabetes, John Lindsey, formerly of Orange Co., N. C.

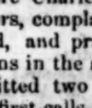
The deceased had but a few years previous to his death removed to Chatham, and had, during that time, won the respect and confidence of all with whom he had become acquainted. Mr. Lindsay was a most humble and devout member of the Methodist E. Church, and by his humble walk and conversation testified to all around that he had procured that "rest which remaineth for the righteous."

Weep not, disconsolate widow. Grieve not for your departed husband; for your loss is his eternal gain.

A FRIEND.

☞ Hillsboro' Recorder please copy.

ATTENTION! "INDEPENDENT [illegible]"



MEET AT THE CITY HALL, THIS (WED[illegible]DAY) evening, at 7 o'clock, to transact business of importance. A full attendance is desired.
By order of the Captain,
J. C. S. LUMSDEN, O. S.

SUPERIOR COTTON GINS.

THESE ARE THE CELEBRATED GEORGIA GINS manufactured by Samuel Griswold, at Griswoldville, in that State. They are used in all the Cotton States, no other factory having sold one-half the number; and are universally acknowledged to be the best performing Gin in the Union.

Mr. W. J. EVANS, of Greenville, N. C., is my sole Agent of that State and Virginia, and will call on the planters in time to supply all who may want a new Gin for the crop of 1856. SAMUEL GRISWOLD.
Jan. 21, 1856. 1108—w3mpd.

NOTICE.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the C. F. and D. R. Navigation Company, at Pittsboro', until the 14th of March 1856, for the work on Deep River, and for all materials [illegible] to the plans and specifications of the Engineer, to be filed in the office
HENRY A. LONDON, *Secretary.*
Pittsboro' Jan. 21, 1856. 18—td.
☞ Fayetteville Observer copy.

FRESH GARDEN SEED.—[illegible]SCUD & GATLING [illegible] their supply of Garden Seeds, comprising [illegible] large variety, and *warranted fresh.* Call and procure a Catalogue, and supply yourselves at their Drug Store.
Raleigh, Jan. 15, 1856. 16—tf.

[illegible] UP.—ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO ME previous to [illegible] please call and settle, as I am in need of money [illegible].
GEO. FISHER.
Jan. 14, 1856. [illegible]

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(By Railroad,)—
Leaves daily .... at 7½ a.
Arrives daily .... at 6½ p.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves daily .... at 7½ a.
Arrives daily .... at 3 p.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coaches,)—
Leaves daily .... at 8 a.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday .... at 5 a.
Arrives Monday and Thursday .... at 7 p.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coach,)
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) .... at 7 a.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) .... at 11 p.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Horse,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday .... at 9 a.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C. Th[e] Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a ter[m] of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assur[ed] for life participating in the profits of the Company. F[or] policies granted for the whole term of life, when the pr[e]mium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for o[ne] half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 p[er] cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been pa[id] by this Company, together with the low rates of premiu[m] present great inducements to such as are disposed to i[n]sure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five year[s] for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proo[f] is presented.

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CHARLES E. JOHNSON,	WM. W. HOLDEN,
WM. D. HAYWOOD,	WM. D. COOKE,
JAMES F. JORDAN,	R. H. BATTLE,
QUINTEN BUSBEE,	WM. H. JONES,
H. W. HUSTED,	P. F. PESCUD,
WM. H. MCKEE,	SEATON GALES.
CHARLES B. ROOT.	

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WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President.*
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary*,
WILLIAM H. JONES, *Treasurer*,
H. W. HUSTED, *Attorney*,
CHARLES E. JOHNSON, M. D. } *Medical*
WILLIAM H. MCKEE, M. D. } *Board of*
RICHD. B. HAYWOOD, M. D. } *Consultation.*
R. H. BATTLE, } *Executive Com-*
W. W. HOLDEN, } *mittee.*
CHARLES B. ROOT, }
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent.*

For further information, the public are referred to th[e] pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtain[ed] at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*
July 10, 1855. 66—

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The su[b]scriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming I[m]plements to be found in the State, embracing horse powe[rs] which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, he[ld] in Baltimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Dri[lls,] seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, shell from 800 to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold lo[w] and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Unio[n;] straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Gri[st] mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hou[r;] Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some [of] which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and ce[r]tificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows [of] every size and shape. Cultivators for one and two hor[s]es, with wrought and cast iron and reversible steel teet[h;] Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns f[or] one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an a[s]sortment as can be found in any house north or south, wi[th] 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yo[ke] irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and L[og] Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivat[or] Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Gar[d]en Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pump[s,] Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bu[ll] Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirab[le] Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultur[al] House north or south, with many other desirable good[s,] viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, sh[ip]wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vice[s,] stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, ca[st] boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other h[ol]low castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with fri[c]tion rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior gre[en] and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hem[p] twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship an[d] boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cann[ot] be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are inv[i]ted to call and supply themselves on the best terms.
S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR.—THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to publish a journal, i[n] the City of Raleigh, to be devoted to the great interests [of] the Farmers and Mechanics of North Carolina, under th[e] above title. It will be issued monthly, in a neat and con[]venient form for reading and preservation, at one dolla[r] per annum, *payable in advance.*

A leading object of the ARATOR will be to select from th[e] numerous periodicals of the country whatever may b[e] deemed solid and good, well suited to our section, and cal[]culated to aid our Farmers and Mechanics in the march [of] improvement. The results of experience among our own citizens will also be carefully sought and brought to light, and the contributions of our most enterprising and skillful practical men given to the public, with a summary of gen[]eral news and the state of the markets.

The true policy and interests of North Carolina will al[]ways be our motto: and if the friends of the cause of im[]provement shall be disposed to favor the enterprise, we respectfully solicit their names, and their aid in procuring subscribers.

Our friends will please forward all the names they can get by the 1st of February, and keep the Prospectus for further efforts. Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which, if encouraged, will be issued by the 1st of March.
THOS. J. LEMAY.
Raleigh, January 1, 1855. 19—

SELLING OFF GREAT BARGAINS.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC OF this city and vicinity, that I am back from New York, where I purchased a large and nice Stock of Goods, which I offer at very cheap prices.

A large assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING for Men and Boys, made up to my own order; also, Gentle[]men's Furnishing Goods. Dry Goods, Hosiery, Boots & Shoes, for Ladies and Gentlemen; all kinds of Fashionable Hats & Caps, Blankets, Umbrellas, Trunks and Carpet Bags, &c.

A fine assortment of Gold & Silver Watches, sold at very low prices; Gold Chains, and all kinds of Jewelry.

Please give me a call, and examine my Goods. You will find good Goods, sold at low prices.

Crystals put on Watches, for 25 Cents apiece.
N. KRAMER,
Wilmington Street.
Raleigh, Oct. 1855. 93—6m.

BLANK LAND DEEDS, OF THE LATEST AND most approved form, just printed, and for sale at the "Standard" office.

Also Writs, Subpoenas, Warrants, and a variety of other blanks.
Aug. 25, 1855. 79—

GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Sugar House Syrup and Molasses,
Maderia, Cherry, Port and Champagne Wines, Cookin[g] Wines,
Cog. Brandy, warranted pure,
Old Monongahela Whiskey,
Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin,
London Brown and Scotch Ale, for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.

NEGRO GOODS.—KERSEYS OF ALL GRADI[NGS,]
Plaid, Striped and Plain Linseys,
Marlboro' and Gala Stripes and Plaids,
Cotton Osnaburgs and Heavy Shirtings,
Russet & Black Brogans—Heavy Boots, just received an[d f]or sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.

OXFORD MALE ACADEMY,
OXFORD, N. C.

J. H. HORNER, Principal.
The next session opens the 2nd Monday in Januar[y.] Board and tuition without any extra charge $75 per se[s]sion.

The Principal will be assisted in the Classical Depar[t]ment by his brother, T. J. Horner.

The Academy having been removed some distance fro[m] the town, the school now has the advantages of a count[ry] school without its disadvantages.
Oxford, December 11, 1855. 6—5w.

LAND FOR SALE.

I SHALL OFFER, ON MONDAY, (FEBRUAR[Y] Court,) to the highest bidder, on a credit of six month[s,] one hundred and forty acres of Land, lying immediately [on] the Fayetteville road, two miles south of Raleigh. A[ny] person wishing to purchase can do so privately between [this] and Court. I will sell it in lots of from forty to forty-[five] acres, or sell to any one person the whole as may be desire[d.] I deem it unnecessary to describe the land particularly, [as] those wishing to buy will examine for themselves.
GEO. T. COOKE.
Raleigh, Jan. 5, 1856.
Register copy till day.

JUST PUBLISHED.

BAYARD TAYLOR'S NEW BOOK.—A Vi[sit] to India, China, Loo-Choo and Japan, in the year 18[53,] by Bayard Taylor, with elegant Steel Engravings. 12m[o,] cloth. Price $1 50.

This volume is a record of the author's own experien[ce] during a year's travel in the above named countries, and intended to convey an accurate idea of their present phy[si]cal and social aspect. The results of the writer's observ[a]tions are given in the same delightfully natural style whi[ch] characterizes his previous works.

"We welcome with pleasure this long promised wor[k.] The last of three volumes comprising the travels in Centr[al] Africa, Egypt and India, of one of the most indefatigab[le] travelers of the day. We know of no books of the ki[nd] that keep the reader's attention so much alive."—Sund[ay] Dispatch.

"Mr. Taylor has earned a reputation as a traveller, nev[er] equaled by any American, and surpassed by but few pe[r]sons now living. We venture the assertion, that this ne[w] book will be generally confessed to be his greatest and be[st] work."—*Eastern Argus.*
For Sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1855. 97—

A HUMOROUS VOLUME.

QUIZZICAL, SATIRICAL, MIRTHFU[L] AND SPARKLING.—*Published this day, A Bask[et] of Chips*, by John Brougham, illustrated by McLenan. [1] vol., 12mo. Price, $1 25.

EXTRACT FROM PREFACE.

"A Basket of Chips" is a somewhat unpromising repa[st] to ask any one to participate in, to be sure, and the uns[a]voriness of the name will, no doubt, be eagerly laid hold [of] by some of the critics. Perhaps it might be as well, [in] explanation of the title, to say that the random sketche[s] contained in this volume are but the sawdust and shavin[gs] accumulated during intervals of more laborious carpentr[y.]
For Sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1855. 97—

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.—THE NEW[]COMES. By Thackery.
The Land of Gold. Reality versus Fiction. By Hinto[n] R. Helper.
A visit to the Camp before Sebastopol. By Richard C[.] McCormick.
Scenes in the Practice of a New York Surgeon. By Ed[]ward H. Dixon, D. D.
The Life of Devereau. By his Son.
The Footsteps of St. Paul.
Life in California. Mountains and Molehills.
History of the Council of Trent. By L. F. Bungener.
The Araucanians; Or, Notes of a Tour among the Indian Tribes of Chili. By Edmond Ruel Smith.
A Basket of Chips By John Brougham.
America. Political and Social. By Schaff.
Fairy Tales of Many Nations.
Wirt's Letter of the British Spy.
Chandler's Plan of Sebastopol.
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
October 16, 1855. 94—

NEW MEDICAL BOOKS.—Copland's Dictiona[]ry of Practical Medicine, vols. 1 and 2 now ready—to be completed in three volumes.
Clinical Lectures on the diseases of women and children, by Gunning S. Bedford, A. M., M. D., Professor of Obstet[]rics, &c., in the University of New York.
Todd on the nervous system.
A Lexicon of technical terms employed in medical science at the present day, by D. M. Reese, M. D., L. L. D.
The Dispensatory of the United States of America, by Wood and Bache. Last edition.
The Diseases of the Human Teeth, by Fox and Harriss.
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
September 17, 1855. 82—

CLARENDON IRON WORKS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
A. H. VANBOKKELEN, Proprietor.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING PURCHASED THE entire interest in the "CLARENDON IRON WORKS," solicits orders for
Steam Engines, of any power or style,
Saw Mills of every variety,
Mining Machinery and Pumps,
Grist and Flour Mills, complete,
Parker, Turbine and other Water-wheels,
Rice-field Pumps and Engines,
Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crusher,
Rice Thrashers,
Shingle Machines,
Shafting Hangers and Pullies,
Cotton Gins and Gearing,
Iron Castings of all kinds and patterns,
Brass " " "
Locomotive and Tubular Boilers,
Flue and plain Cylinder Boilers,
Blacksmith work of all kinds,
Iron Doors for Houses and Jails.

THE ESTABLISHMENT.

Having been re-organized for the express purpose of in[]suring punctuality in the execution of all orders, the public may rest satisfied that any work which may offer will be promptly delivered according to promise, and of such work[]manship as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT

Being in charge of men of talents and experience, I have no hesitation in saying that the work hereafter turned out, shall compare favorably in every respect with that of the most celebrated in the States, and at prices which will make it to the interest of all in want to send me their orders.

REPAIR WORK

Always done without delay—and having a large force for that purpose, it will prove advantageous to any person needing such to give me the preference without regard to expense of sending same from a distance.

Orders will be addressed to "Clarendon Iron Works," Wilmington N. C.
A. H. VANBOKKELEN.
Oct. 15. 95—tf.

D. C. CARRINGTON & CO;
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS;
Goldsborough, N. C.,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE CITI[]ZENS of Wayne and adjoining counties, that they have a large and comprehensive stock of goods now on hand, and are daily in receipt of such articles necessary for this section of country, all of which will be sold low for CASH, or to responsible and punctual customers on *time.* Orders from the country solicited. Articles will be for[]warded *promptly* and in good order. *Particular attention* paid to consignments of Produce and Merchandise gener[]ally, sent us. We have now on hand, and are daily in re[]ceipt of the following goods:
200 brls. Lime; 25 brls. Hydraulic Cement;
25 " Calcined Plaster; 200 bushels Plasterers Hair;
200 sacks Ground Alum and Liverpool salt;
250 bush. Turk's Island Salt; 4 bags Feathers;
24 Nova Scotia Grindstones and Fixtures;
50 brls. Whiskey, Gin and Rum;
10 " Cognac Brandy; 5 brls. Cider Vinegar;
3000 kegs Pure White Lead; 6 brls. Boiled and Raw Lin[]seed Oil;
24 boxes Ass'd.2 Candles; 24 boxes Sperm, Tallow and Ad[]amantine Candles;
24 boxes Herkimer county Cheese; 2 brls Lard;
36 Fine Sugar-cured Hams; 10 boxes Ass'd Pickles;
2 bags Sicily and Brodeaux Almonds; 2 bags Filberts;
10 boxes Raisins; 2 barrels English Walnuts; 1 case Fr. Chocolate,
2 cases Fr. Mustard; 20 bags Rio and Java Coffee;
10 brls. crushed and clarified Sugars;
20 boxes Butter, Soda and Sugar Crackers;
20 " Smoked Herrings; 8 bales Gunny Bagging;
20 coils Rope; 50 kegs Nails, ass'd. from 3 to 40d;
200 bunches Spun Cotton; 300 yds. North Carolina Ozna[]bugs and Sheetings;
2 hhds. Bright P. R. Sugar; 10 boxes No. 1 and Pale Soap;
2 tons Hoop Iron; 2 tons Swedes Iron; 10 kegs Horse Shoes;
6 brls. Distiller's Glue; 2 brls. Bungs; 1000 kegs Potash for making soap;
24 gro Matches; 6 doz. Axes; 2 casks Rice; 400 sacks Ta[]ble and Dairy Salt; 10 boxes Starch; 6 boxes Babbitts Salaratus;
200 pr. Negro Mackinaw and Rose Blankets; 12 pr. heavy Kersey; 4 pr. Corduroy; 20 pair servants Plaids;
together with a full assortment of Hardware, Saddlery, Boots and Shoes, Crockery, Earthern Ware and Hollow Ware, Trunks and Carpet Bags, Hats and caps, fine double and single barrel Guns, Ploughs, Fan Mills, corn Shellers, Straw and Suansage Cutters, Hominy Mills, Garden, Dirt and Brick Wheel Barrows, Burning Fluid, Lamp Black and Logwood, Copperas, Window Glass and Putty, and many articles too numerous to mention. Country produce taken in exchange for goods.
Goldsboro', Sept. 27th, 1855. 91—6m.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

EVENINGS WITH THE PROPHETS: a Series of Me[]moirs and Meditations. By Rev. A. Morton Brown.
THE SIX DAYS OF CREATION: a series of familiar letters from a father to his children. By W. G. Rhind.
A view of the Scripture Revelations concerning a future state. By Richard Whately, D. D., late Archbishop of Dublin.
The Universe no Desert; the Earth no Monopoly.
The Plurality of Worlds. Edited by Dr. Hitchcock.
Clouds and Sunshine. By Charles Reade, Author of "Peg Waffington."
Christy Johnson, by ditto.
The Elder Sister. By Marion James.
Ethel; Or, the Double Error. By Marian James.
Romance of American History. By Joseph Barraud.
Maud, and Other Poems. By Tennyson.
Plays. By Anna Cora Mowatt.
Glaucus. By Charles Kingsley.
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, October 19, 1855. 95—

BLACK MORIANTIQUE SILKS, BLACK AND Colored Cloaks, Plain and Watered Silks, Black and colored Talmas, Plain and Plaid Silks, Shawls and Mantillas of the latest importations. Just received and for sale at
H. L. EVANS.
Sept. 29, 1855. 90—

PREPARE YOURSELVES WITH STAMPS!
RALEIGH Post Office, Jan. 1, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FROM AND after this date, (according to act of Congress and by direction of the P. Master General,) no letters will be sent [unless] prepaid *by stamps.*
WM. WHITE, P. M.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY!
THE SPECTATOR!
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.
A FAMILY JOURNAL OF LITERATURE AND NEWS FOR SOUTHERN READERS.

THE SOUTH HAS TOO LONG BEEN DEPENDENT upon the northern cities for its periodical literature. The weekly newspapers of Boston, New York, and Phila[]delphia, have swept like a flood over that part of the nation south of Mason and Dixon's Line, many of them carrying with them some of the prejudices of abolitionism; and in[]culcating, to a greater or less extent, doctrines injurious to southern institutions. This dependence of the mass of southern readers should be thrown off—and it is believed would have been long ago, if there had been facilities in the South for the publication of first class literary papers.

THE SPECTATOR,

Is published by a gentleman who has long been connected with some of the southern dailies, and has been undertaken to supply this want—that of a high-toned weekly paper

Of Southern interest and character.

The general plan of the paper is as follows: It has eight pages; three of which are filled with the best articles on Literature, Science, and the Arts; one to the editor's com[]ments upon passing themes; one to general news, foreign and domestic; one to the interests of the Farmer—[the in]formation on this page will be mainly derived from the Ag[]ricultural Bureau of the U. S. Patent Office]; one to a syn[]opsis of the operations of the Departments of the Govern[]ment; and one, during the winter, to a report of the pro[]ceedings of Congress: altogether making a plan which will be rigidly adhered to, and which is unequalled by any paper in the country, North or South.

The SPECTATOR is printed on new type and on fine paper. Its quarto form makes it convenient for binding, and each annual volume being accompanied by a full index, it will be a most valuable paper for preservation and reference.

Subscription, Two dollars a year. No paper is sent with[]out the money. Specimen copies can be had on applica[]tion to
AUG. F. HARVEY,
Editor and Publisher,
Washington, D. C.
Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1855. 1080—12tw.

"THE SPECTATOR."
A WEEKLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED AT WASHINGTON CITY.

THE UNDERSIGNED PROPOSE TO COMMENCE about the first of June next, in the City of Washing[]ton, the publication of a weekly newspaper, to be called the SPECTATOR, designed for general circulation among the peo[]ple of the United States. Its columns will contain a full digest of the news of the day, foreign and domestic; a weekly review of finance and the markets; a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress during its session; tables of election returns; the important political action of State legislatures, and of party conventions; interesting mis[]cellaneous and scientific matter; articles on Agriculture; together with original articles upon the leading topics of the day. Much valuable information relative to the opera[]tions of the Executive Departments of the Government, together with a weekly list of new patents, will be found in its columns. A large portion of its space will be devoted to light literature, original and selected. Its location as the political centre of the Union, will afford opportunities always to procure the latest information on public affairs.

It is the intention of the undersigned to make the SPEC[]TATOR an acceptable visiter to every house in the Union, and it will therefore not assume on any occasion the posi[]tion of a partizan paper, nor will it owe any allegiance to men; but entertaining fixed and decided views on questions of political economy, and upon our system of government, it will disseminate and promulgate them as occasion may require—always keeping carefully in view the interests of the country, growing out of foreign as well as domestic affairs

The SPECTATOR will be printed in quarto from, on good paper and new type; each number containing eight pages of matter, making one volume annually of 416 pages.—Each volume will be accompanied by a full and complete index to its contents, thus making it a most valuable paper for preservation and reference. It will be published every Saturday morning, at $2 per annum, payable always in advance. No paper will be continued beyond the time for which it is paid.

All subscription and communications on business should be addressed to the undersigned at Washington, D. C.
AUG. F. HARVEY & Co.
Washington City, May 22, 1855. 52—

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST,
AND BEST READING
Weekly Paper in Virginia,
IS THE
WEEKLY EXPRESS,
ONLY TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, CONTAINING FORTY COLUMNS READING MATTER, PRINTED ON A DOUBLE SHEET.

IT IS PUT TO PRESS AT A LATE HOUR ON FRI[]day, and sent off by the first mails; so that all subscri[]bers, within two hundred and fifty miles of Petersburg, on any line of railroad, will receive the

Weekly Express on Saturday Night,

Containing the latest Telegraphic News from every section of this Country and Europe.

ITS LEADING FEATURES ARE,

American Biography, Interesting Fiction, Agricultural Matter, Arts and Sciences, Incidents of Travel, Wit and Humor, Domestic News, Sabbath Reading, Old World Matters, Choice Miscellany.

The Weekly Express will give full particulars of events that transpire in this Great Country. We can and do boast of

Our Size, our Quantity of Matter, our Best Selections, and of all that Interests the Reading World!

Subscriptions received at "The Express Office," in the Express Building, Petersburg, Va., Bank Street, between Sycamore and Market Streets, and near the Exchange and Virginia Banks, the Post Office and Merchants' Exchange.

To Postmasters and other Agents, a discount of 20 per cent. is given for all clubs of five and over; or six copies sent for ten dollars. All orders promptly attended to. Ad[]dress,
ANDREW F. CRUTCHFIELD & CO.,
Bank Street, Petersburg, Va.
June 8, 1855. 57—

Bricks! Bricks!! Bricks!!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING MADE PERMANENT arrangements for carrying on the BRICK-MAKING business on an extensive scale, are now prepared to con[]tract for the delivery, during the ensuing season, of from *one* to *two million* of Bricks of the *best quality* and at such *prices* as will *defy all competition.*

Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and bricks delivered at either of the Depots if desired.
GEO. T. COOKE & CO.
Raleigh, March 7, 1855. 30—tf.
☞ Register copy.

PLEASANT GROVE MALE ACADEMY, *Wake Forest, N. C.*—WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., Principal.—The Seventh Session of this institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session. The Academy is situated 1 mile from Forestville. The location of this institution for health, mor[]ality and convenience cannot be surpassed by any. The Trustees of this school have more than realized their expec[]tations in Mr. CRENSHAW as a teacher, and would say to the public that he is a thorough scholar and a good instructor. Board can be had at $6 per month. For further particulars address
DR. WESLEY HARTSFIELD,
Forestville, Wake Co., N. C.
Nov. 23, 1853. 3—tf.

PINEY POINT LINE TO BALTIMORE.
ON SUNDAY OF EACH WEEK.
FARE ONLY $4.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED THAT the comfortable Steamer MARYLAND, Captain Chas. E. Mitchell, having been entirely refitted, enlarged and im[]proved in every respect, is now on the route between Pe[]tersburg and Baltimore once weekly.

Passengers by this agreeable and economical line will leave Petersburg by the Morning Train on Sunday of each week at 4½ o'clock, A. M., and reach Baltimore in the course of the night, thus securing a connection with the different lines out of Baltimore the following morning in any direction.

Returning, passengers will leave Baltimore on the after[]noon of Wednesday of each week, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Petersburg, by a special train, at an early hour next evening.

Fare in either direction, $4. Forward Cabin passengers same price, but with meals on board of the steamer Mary[]land included.

Fare for first class passengers between Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the New Castle and Frenchtown line, $2 50; for second class do. $1 50—making the whole fare from Petersburg to Philadelphia, by this agreeable line, $6 50 only, for the first class passengers, and $5 50 for second class do., including meals for the latter on board the steam[]er Maryland.

For further particulars, or through tickets, apply at the Office of the Richmond, Petersburg and Potomac Rail Road Company.
RICHARD FURT, JR., Ticket Agent.

P. S.—Fare to Piney Point with privilege of returning at any time during the boat season, $4 only.
R. F., JR., Ticket Agent.
February 27, 1855. 39—tf.

GREENSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE SPRING SESSION OF 1856, WILL COM[]mence on the 24th day of December, 1855. There will be no vacation in Winter, except a few days for recreation at Christmas.

All the departments of the Institution are now supplied with efficient and faithful Professors and Teachers. The first class has been divided into two sections, for the accom[]modation of those who desire to prepare for the regular Col[]lege course. Girls under 14 years of age will hereafter be received into the Institution. Circulars will be sent on ap[]plication, to all persons desiring full information in refer[]ence to charges, course of study, &c.
T. M. JONES,
President.
Dec. 15, 1855. 1104—w5t.

FRENCH MERINO, FRENCH DeLANES, BLACK Alpacas, English Merino, Common DeLanes, Canton Cloth, Coburgs, Plaid Cashmeres, Bombazine, Ladies Hand[]kerchiefs, Gents. do. Call and examine before you buy.
H. L. EVANS.
September 29, 1855. 90—

DeQUINCEY'S NEW WORK.—THE NOT[E] Book of an English Opium Eater, by Thomas [De] Quincey.

Also, DeQuincey's former writings, comprising the f[ol]lowing:
The Confessions of an English Opium Eater, and the Su[s]piria De Profundis, 1 vol 16mo, with portrait, clo[th]
The Biographical Essays, 1 vol 16mo, do
The Miscellaneous Essays, do
The Cæsars, do
Literary Reminiscences, 2 vols 16mo,
Narrative and Miscellaneous Papers, 2 vols 16mo,
Essays on the Poets, 1 vol 16mo,
Historical and Critical Essays, 2 vols 16mo,
Autobiographic Sketches, 1 vol 16mo,
Essays on Philosophical Writers, 2 vols 16mo,
Theological Essays and other Papers, do
Letters to a Young Man, and other Papers, 1 vol 16mo,
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Sept. 13, 1855. 86—tf

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.—THE HISTOR[Y] of Napoleon Bonaparte, by John S. C. Abbott, wi[th] maps and illustrations.
Memoir of Rev. Sydney Smith, by his daughter, La[dy] Holland, with a selection from his letters, edited by M[rs.] Austin.
Hudson's edition of Shakespeare, vol. 8, now ready.
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Sept. 13, 1855, 85—

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—WRAP[P]ing Paper, a supply of various sizes and qualitie[s,] prices to correspond, just received from the "Raleigh Pap[er] Mills," and for sale low by W. L. POMEROY.
P. S.—Orders will receive prompt attention.
Sept. 14, 1855. 85—

MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
CAPON SPRINGS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN SOLICITE[D] by many southern friends to extend the present se[a]son, have determined to keep the Mountain House open f[or] their accommodation until the 10th day of October.

The three tournaments for the season will take place [on] the 28th of August, the 12th and 26th of September.

The fare will be reduced five dollars per month, and tw[o] dollars per week, after the 1st of Sept.
BLAKEMORE & INGRAM.
August 19, 1855. 83—

AUTUMN SALES.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
No. 78 or 80, Sycamore Street,
PETERSBURG, VA.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO EXHIBI[T] to the Merchants of Virginia and North Carolin[a,] large and commanding stock of Foreign and Domestic D[ry] Goods. Having purchased largely of Heavy Woolens ear[ly] in June, we can offer goods at such prices as cannot fai[l to] command attention.

One of our firm will remain in New York during the se[a]son, in attendance at the Auction Sales, and forwardi[ng] anything, new and novel, as it may be received by t[he] weekly steamers from Europe.

Merchants who are compelled by competition to buy at t[he] lowest market rates, will find our styles and prices such [as] will enable them to compete successfully with those w[ho] purchase in the Northern markets.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL.
Petersburg, September 10, 1855. 84—

NIXON'S HOUSE.
(FORMERLY MRS. BORDEN'S)
West Side Railroad.
Goldsborough, N. C.

This extensive and well known public Establishment ha[s] been purchased and was reopened by the Subscriber for t[he] reception of guests on the 4th inst.

It is pleasantly and conveniently situated in the centr[e] of business, and is directly opposite to, and WEST of th[e] Ticket Offices, of the Wilmington and Weldon and the Ceneral Railroad Companies, where the cars stop on their arrival and departure, and where FAITHFUL SERVANTS WILL BE IN WAITING to take baggage, and give such other atten[]tions as the traveller may require.

THE HOUSE has been remodelled, repaired, and thor[]oughly renovated from cellar to garret, and furnished throughout with New Furniture, selected with special care, and arranged with an eye single to the comforts of the cas[]ual guest or permanent boarder.

THE TABLE

Will be richly furnished with the substantials, the dainties and delicacies of the seasons. Foreign as well as domestic markets will be rendered tributary to the constant supply, which will be served up in the best style, by orderly, oblig[]ing and well trained servants.

THE BAR

Will be a Storehouse of the best Wines and Liquors, and superintended by a gentleman of courtesy and integrity, thoroughly acquainted with his business—comprising the knowledge of what is due to the rights and comforts of the public, as well as to himself and his employer.

THE STABLES,

which are among the best in the State, have been placed in the keeping of a skillful and careful manager, who will al[]ways have under his care the best and most experienced ostlers, and it will be among the chief cares of the proprie[]tor to see that horses of his guests be well fed and thor[]oughly groomed.

This entire establishment has been purchased and fitted up at an enormous expense, and it will be the pleasure, as, of course, it will be the interest of the subscriber, to ren[]der the House in every respect equal to any in the country. He therefore trusts that a generous public will renew an continue the liberal patronage heretofore extended to this House, while under the care of its former proprietress, Mrs. Borden, who gained for it a celebrity throughout the entire Union.
H. R. NIXON.
August 14, 1855. 77—1y.

NEW FIRM—TO THE PUBLIC.

BECKWITH AND CLAYTON WOULD inform their friends and the public generally that they have entered into partnership, and have on hand for the *Fall and Winter Trade*, at the old stand of I. Beck[]with, opposite Lawrence's Hotel, a heavy stock of

GROCERIES,

which the following list in part comprises,
A large lot of **Coffee—Laguira, Rio and Java.**
Coffee Sugar—Crushed and Clarified, of different grades and prices.
A good lot of **Teas.**
A heavy stock of **Sole and Upper Leather.**
A large assortment of **Boots and Shoes,** among which are fine calf and kip boots, calf shoes—ladies' and gents'.
Also, a good lot of **Brogans,** for men and boys.
Candles—Adamantine and Tallow.
All kinds of **Fancy Soap.**
Shot, Powder and Caps.
Water Buckets of different kinds.
125 **Bags of Salt—Liverpool and Grn'd Allum.**
Nails of all sizes. **Cotton Yarns.**
Bacon, Lard, Flour and Meal.
A lot of splendid **Tobacco.**
Bagging and Rope.
A good lot of **Cigars**—various brands.
Also, a good lot of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are to be found **Domestics** from 4 to 5 qrs. wide, **Bleaching. Goods** for Gentlemen's wear, such as **Cassimere, Satinet, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Osnaburgs and Kerseys,** a fine lot of hea[]vy **Blankets and Hats** suitable for negro's wear, and a great many others too tedious to mention.
☞ Our goods will be sold upon accommodating terms for CASH. Please give us a call and examine for your[]selves.
Raleigh, September 26, 1855. 88—tf.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF October, the passenger train will leave the Depot at Raleigh at precisely 15 minutes before 7 o'clock, A. M., and run to Franklinton by 8, where it will stop 25 minutes, al[]lowing ample time for the passengers to take breakfast at an excellent House. The schedule otherwise will remain as at present.
E. A. CRUDUP, President.
Office R. & G. R. R.
Sept. 25, 1855. 89—tf.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

P. F. PESCUD, HAVING THIS DAY FORMED a Co-Partnership with his brother-in-law, George W. Gatling, late of Gates county, N. C., will continue to conduct the *Wholesale and Retail Drug Business* under the firm of PESCUD & GATLING.

We contemplate in a short time enlarging and improv[]ing our store, and shall keep a much larger stock of articles in our line than heretofore, which with our increased fa[]cilities, justify us in offering to our friends and the public generally unusually inviting inducements.

We are pleased to inform our friends and customers that we have secured the valuable services of Mr. Charles G. Scott, for five or six years with Williams & Haywood, and late of the firm of Haywood & Scott; who, with our former assistant, Mr. Jos. L. Ward, will unite with us in attending promptly to their wants, on the most favorable terms, at all hours of the day and night.

Our store will be closed on the Sabbath, but Mr. Scott or Ward will be in attendance *to execute orders for the sick only,* and their attendants will please ring the alarm bell.

Our accounts will be presented for settlement on the 1st July and January of each year, unless terms are specified with the purchaser.
P. F. PESCUD, GEO. W. GATLING.

$20,000 WANTED.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE UNDER[]SIGNED by bond or account are *now affectionately* appealed to for payment, as his old business must be closed without delay.
P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, January 5, 1856. 13—

TRUST SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A DEED IN TRUST EXECUTED to me by Elizabeth S. Ryalls, I shall proceed to sell at public auction on Monday the 22d inst., the following pro[]perty, to-wit:

One negro girl, and two boys, all the household and kitch[]en furniture, cooking utensils, and fixtures pertaining to kitchen and house-keeping, all the stock of hogs and cattle, one carriage and rockaway. Also, one pair of horses, wagon and harness, all the stock of corn, fodder, shucks and grain on hand.

Terms and place of sale will be made known [on the day.]
WM. R. RICHARDSON, Trustee.
January 5, 1856.

NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD
COUNTING-HOUSE

1856. ALMANAC 1856.

Being Bissextile or Leap-Year, containing 366 Days, and the 80th of American Independence.

	SUNDAY.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNES.	THURS.	FRIDAY.	SATUR.	SUN. RISES. H. M.	SUN. SETS. H. M.	MOON.	D. H. M.
JAN.,			1	2	3	4	5	7 10	4 50	New M.	6— 4 59 a. m.
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	7 7	4 53	First Q.	12— 8 34 p. m.
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	7 2	4 58	Full M.	20— 4 4 p. m.
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	6 57	5 3	Last Q.	28— 8 6 p. m.
	27	28	29	30	31						
FEB.,						1	2	6 51	5 9	New M.	6— 4 59 a. m.
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	6 44	5 16	First Q.	12— 8 34 p. m.
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	6 37	5 23	Full M.	20— 4 4 p. m.
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	6 29	5 31	Last Q.	28— 8 6 p. m.
	24	25	26	27	28	29					
MARCH,							1	6 21	5 39	New M.	6— 3 6 p. m.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	6 14	5 46	First Q.	13— 9 4 a. m.
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	6 6	5 54	Full M.	21—10 35 a. m.
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	6 58	6 2	Last Q.	29— 9 4 a. m.
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	5 49	6 11		
	30	31									
APRIL,			1	2	3	4	5	5 41	6 19	New M.	5—12 27 a. m.
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	5 38	6 27	First Q.	11—11 30 p. m.
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	5 27	6 33	Full M.	20— 4 10 a. m.
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	5 19	6 41	Last Q.	27— 6 7 p. m.
	27	28	29	30							
MAY,					1	2	3	5 12	6 48	New M.	4— 9 23 a. m.
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	5 6	6 54	First Q.	11— 3 27 p. m.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	5 1	6 59	Full M.	19— 6 38 p. m.
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	4 56	7 5	Last Q.	27—12 14 a. m.
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	4 52	7 8		
JUNE,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	4 49	7 11	New M.	2— 6 19 p. m.
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	4 47	7 13	First Q.	10— 8 29 p. m.
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	4 47	7	M.	18— 6 27 a. m.
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	4 47	7	Q.	25— 4 52 a. m.
	29	30									
JULY,			1	2	3	4	5	4 49	7	M.	2— 4 4 a. m.
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	4 52	7	Q.	10— 1 55 a. m.
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	4 56	7	M.	17— 4 2 p. m.
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	5 1	6 59	Last Q.	24— 9 33 a. m.
	27	28	29	30	31					New M.	31— 3 40 p. m.
AUGUST,						1	2	5 6	6 54		
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	5 13	6 47	First Q.	8— 6 54 p. m.
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	5 19	6 41	Full M.	16—12 28 a. m.
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	5 27	6 33	Last Q.	22— 3 42 p. m.
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	5 34	6 26	New M.	30— 5 51 a. m.
	31										
SEPT.,		1	2	3	4	5	6	5 42	8 18	First Q.	7—10 36 a. m.
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	5 50	6 10	Full M.	14— 8 51 a. m.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	5 58	6 2	Last Q.	21—12 33 a. m.
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	6 6	5 54	New M.	28—10 34 p. m.
	28	29	30								
OCTOBER,				1	2	3	4	6 14	5 46	First Q.	7—12 27 a. m.
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	6 21	5 39	Full M.	13— 6 51 p. m.
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	6 29	5 31	Last Q.	20—12 59 p. m.
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	6 37	5 23	New M.	28— 4 48 p. m.
	26	27	28	29	30	31					
NOV'R.,							1	6 44	5 16	First Q.	5—12 18 p. m.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	6 50	5 10	Full M.	12— 3 49 a. m.
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	6 57	5 3	Last Q.	19— 5 25 a. m.
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	7 2	4 58	New M.	27—10 50 a. m.
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	7 7	4 53		
	30										
DECE'R.,		1	2	3	4	5	6	7 10	4 50	First Q.	4—10 13 p. m.
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	7 12	4 48	Full M.	11— 2 57 p. m.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	7 13	4 47	Last Q.	19— 1 23 a. m.
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	7 13	4 47	New M.	27— 3 21 a. m.
	28	29	30	31							

ECLIPSES.

There will be four Eclipses this year—two of the Sun and two of the Moon. The SUN, April 5th, invisible here. The MOON, April 20th, at 4 o'clock 10 minutes in the morning—partly visible. The SUN, September 28—invisible here. The MOON, October 13th, at 5 o'clock 51 minutes in the evening—visible.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.
Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.
Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.
H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS.
October 23, 1854. 66—tf.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.
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FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
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C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, }
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, } *Norfolk.*
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq. }
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 78—

CLAYTON INSTITUTE,
JOHNSTON COUNTY, NORTH-CAROLINA.

THIS INSTITUTION WILL COMMENCE ITS FIRST session on Monday, the 21st day of January, 1856. It is conveniently located immediately on the N. C. Railroad, twelve miles East of Raleigh, in the village formerly known as Stalling's Depot. The place and community are sur[]passed by none in the State for health and morality. An elegant building has lately been erected, well suited to the convenience of students. Board may be had in good fami[]lies at a reasonable rate.

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June 6, 1854. 58—

KADER BIGGS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.
References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, William[]ston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.
October 23, 1854. 86—1y w

JOHN B. BYNUM,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
JACKSON, N. C.
Will attend the Courts of Northampton, Bertie, Halifax and Hertford Counties.
Jackson, April 16, 1855. 42—1y.

ANDREW J. STEDMAN,
Attorney at Law,
Having removed to Pittsborough, N. C., will attend regu[]larly the Courts of Chatham, Moore and Harnett Counties
Pittsboro', April 16, 1855. 42—tf.

A. M. LEWIS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
MAY BE FOUND, WHEN NOT ABSENT ON PRO[]FESSIONAL BUSINESS, at his office near his resi[]dence north of the Capitol, on Halifax Street.
Raleigh, July 11, 1855. 66—tf.

DONNANS & JOHNSTON,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
PETERSBURG, VA.

DONNAN & Co.,
General Commission Merchants,
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June 1, 1855. 55—1y.

NEW LAW BOOKS.—PARSON ON CONTRACTS Vol. 2.
Angell and Ames on Corporations. A new edition.
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